

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

Copyright 1920 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1920

{Sixteen
Pages}

VOL. XII, NO. 115

RESUBMISSION OF PEACE TREATY TO SENATE EXPECTED

President's Policy to Return It
With Veto of Peace Resolu-
tion, Says Senator Hitchcock
—Plan to Enter the League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—President Wilson is expected to
serve notice on the people of the
United States and on the Republican
opposition that the Treaty of Ver-
sailles, including the covenant of the
League of Nations, is by no means
dead, but is a live issue, by submitting
it once more to the Senate of the
United States.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator
from Nebraska and Administration
leader, who returned to his seat in the
Senate yesterday, asserted his belief
that the President would take the
Treaty from the vaults of the State
Department, where it temporarily lies
bound in red tape, and place it before
the Senate. The Nebraska Senator
said he did not expect the President to
act until both houses had fought out
the peace resolution.

Although he had no direct communi-
cation from the White House, Senator
Hitchcock said that the President's
policy would be to return the Treaty
along with a veto of a resolution de-
claring peace. That the President
would veto a peace resolution, if the
Republicans should muster the neces-
sary force to put it through, was prac-
tically certain, the Senator declared.

Plans were under way yesterday to
combat the Republican effort to se-
cure the passage of the resolution.
The fight will not be the sharp and
short one that the Republican leaders
expected, Democratic leaders asserted.

Hitchcock Amendment

Senator Hitchcock is planning to
submit an amendment to the resolu-
tion in the form of the covenant of the
League of Nations, or at least an in-
dorsement of the League. The plan
was conceived to compel the Republi-
can majority to go on record on the
question of international cooperation
as embodied in the League covenant.

"As to the resolution declaring
peace," said Mr. Hitchcock, "it is well
to remember that it is subject to
amendment, and there will be offered
the covenant of the League of Nations.
Since my return to Washington I have
talked to no Democrat who is prepared
to indorse or support a peace resolu-
tion. It is very probable that the
President will send the Treaty back.
If the resolution of peace fails to pass,
or does pass and is then vetoed, this
would be the right moment to send the
Treaty back into the Senate."

Attitude of Republicans

Mr. Hitchcock hinted that the Re-
publican leaders in the Senate might
have trouble in their own ranks when
it came to voting on a resolution. The
hint carried the implication that the
"mild reservationists" in the Lodge
camp might balk at a peace resolution,
if they thought that its passage would
minimize the chances of getting the
Treaty and the League of Nations
adopted.

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator
from Massachusetts and majority
leader of the Senate, took the view that
it is immaterial whether or not the
President sends the Treaty back to the
Senate. It would automatically go to
the Foreign Relations Committee, he
said, and there would be no hurry to
act on it once it got there.

The fight over the peace resolution
may prove a long one, it was stated.
The Democratic leaders are organizing
to prevent the initiative in the treaty-
making power from being taken away
from the President.

A showdown in the House, however,
may come this week, the plan being to
bring up the resolution under a spe-
cial rule on Thursday and dispose of
it not later than Friday night.

Proposed Entry Into League of Nations

A plan for the immediate entry of
the United States into the League of
Nations on the conditional basis of the
Lodge reservation, leaving the points
in dispute to be disposed of after a
referendum of the people, was sub-
mitted yesterday to the "President," the
Senate and the American people by
nonpartisan organizations headed by
such men as A. Lawrence Lowell,
Jacob H. Schiff, Cleveland H. Dodge
and other prominent citizens.

The petitions presented to the Pres-
ident and the Senate urged that Amer-
ica take an immediate part in the op-
erations of the League of Nations, on
the ground that the settlement effected
at Versailles is in grave danger of
crumbling to pieces, as evidenced in
the recent developments as between
France and Germany.

The plan for the conditional entry
of the United States into the League
of Nations, that is being urged by the
friends of American cooperation in
maintaining world stability, pending
a definite settlement of the points in
issue, is embodied in the following
paragraphs from their manifesto:

"That by understanding or agree-
ment between the President and a
sufficient number of the majority and
minority Senators to assure the two-
thirds vote necessary to ratify, we
join the League of Nations upon the
basis of what are known as the Lodge
reservations as adopted by a majori-
ty vote of the Senate last Nov. 19
(which were the reservations result-
ing from the Lodge-McCumber com-

promise), which, with such favorable
modifications as have been since ac-
cepted by the majority or as may be
immediately obtained by negotiation,
and leave the remaining questions in
dispute to be settled later, by a refer-
endum, if a referendum seems neces-
sary or by continued negotiation.

"World Waits In Suspense"

"In other words, we say to the op-
posing parties, you may take your refer-
endum if you will, but not while the
world waits in suspense and agony
for the pledge of the aid we are will-
ing to give.

"The effect of the adoption of this
plan would be to set the League of
Nations in operation under the pro-
visions contained in Articles XIV and
XV for the creation of a code of inter-
national laws and the erection of a
supreme court of international justice,
and, with the valuable provisions con-
tained in other articles of the covenant
(not excepted by the reservations with
which we would enter), by far the
most important of which remaining
provisions would be the one contained
in Article XVI for the application of
the economic boycott, the most power-
ful instrument in all the covenant for
the preservation of peace, the one most
ready for use, and avoid all the sacri-
fices of war.

"There would then remain before
the President and the Senate and the
American people for settlement, only
the questions upon which immediate
agreement now seems impossible,
chiefly this: Should the Lodge reser-
vations, by this agreement adopted and
put in force as affecting Article X, re-
main in force or be withdrawn? Or
should they be modified? And, if mod-
ified, in what way?"

RUSSO-POLISH PLAN FOR PEACE DELAYED

Poland Refuses Soviet Proposal
to Conduct Negotiations in
Neutral Country or to De-
clare a General Armistice

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—A re-
port from Warsaw states that Pol-
and refuses the Soviet proposal to
conduct negotiations in a neutral
country and still stipulated that they
should take place in Borissov.
Poland rejects the proposal of an
armistice along the whole front and
agrees to suspend hostilities only at
Borissov bridgehead during the nego-
tiations.

Bolshevik Claim Successes

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—
Wireless messages from Moscow an-
nounce that on the northern front, in
the Murmansk region, Bolshevik
troops captured several villages 60
versts west of Potoonga. The enemy
fled toward the Finnish and Norwe-
gian fronts.

On the western front, in the Mozyr
region, Bolshevik troops occupied sev-
eral localities on the line of the River
Svov.

On the southwestern front, Bolsh-
evist troops captured ground 40 versts
north of Carouint and repulsed at-
tacks in the region of Perekop.

On the Caucasian front, along the
Black Sea, the Bolshevik troops con-
tinue their advance 10 versts north-
west of Tuapse and continue the pur-
suit of the retreating enemy along the
Tuapse railway in the Malkop region,
having occupied Vounak, 50 versts
southeast of Potrovsk.

On the eastern front, in region of
Sergopol, they continue their advance
toward Lapsinsk and in direction of
Tchougoutchak. They have estab-
lished their guard service along the
Chinese frontier, while, at Novonikol-
yev, Siberia, they discovered remnants
of Admiral Kolitchak's armies.

Letvia to Make Peace

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday)—Mos-
cow wireless messages state that the
Lettish Peace delegates will leave for
Moscow on April 10. The Estonian
Government has informed the Soviet
Government that it will be happy to
receive the Russian and Polish Peace
delegates in Estonia, and Poland has
accepted the Soviets' proposal to hold
the Russo-Polish peace negotiations in
an Estonian town. The Lithuanian
Foreign Minister has sent peace pro-
posals to the Soviet Government and
George Tchitcherine, the Bolshevik
Commissary for Foreign Affairs, has
agreed on behalf of the government to
the Lithuanian request that the Soviets
should recognize the frontiers of Lith-
uania inclosed in the former Vilna,
Kovno, Grodno, and Suwalki govern-
ments, with Vilna as capital.

Hostilities are to continue between
Finland and the Soviets, as Mr. Tchit-
cherine could not agree to evacuate
Petchenga and allow the Finnish Army
to occupy it before negotiations began.

In western Russia the enemy has
made several attacks on the Bolshevik
position without success. Fierce fight-
ing is proceeding near the Mozyr-
Retchitsa railway, and also on the
Lettichew-Ustchitza sector, with con-
siderable enemy forces.

On the Caucasian front, in the Malk-
op region, Bolshevik troops are ad-
vancing along the Tuapse railway, a
battle taking place on April 1. The
enemy continue bombarding Potrovsk
from the sea.

On the Turkistan front, in the
Kopal, Lepinsk direction, the Bolsh-
eviki have occupied a number of vil-
lages 50 miles northeast of Kopal.

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO ISOLATE FRANCE

Endeavor Being Made to Treat
With France Separately, Says
Correspondent—Premier Seeks
Support of the Allied Powers

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Monday)—Sir
George Grahame, British chargé
d'affaires at Paris, had a conversation
with Alexander Millerand, the Premier,
this morning. It is understood that
the British view of the proposed ad-
vance of French troops is not alto-
gether in accord with the French view,
although London would regard any
steps which France considered neces-
sary with a friendly eye.

Italian diplomatic circles at Paris
believe that Italy will disinterest her-
self in the question of the occupation
of four more German towns by French
troops. American opinion, as known
here, seems unfavorable at present.

Although every preparation has
been made to execute these coercive
measures to make Germany respect
the Peace Treaty, France may be em-
barrassed by the apparently indiffer-
ent attitude of the Allies. No move
has yet been actually made, the rep-
resentative of The Christian Science
Monitor understands, after inquiries,
though considerable secrecy is being
preserved. For example, the text of the
German notes received at Paris have
not been made public. There are two
of them, one addressed to Mr. Miller-
and, as a representative of the
Supreme Council of the Allies, and the
other addressed to him as the head of
the French Government. Undoubtedly
an endeavor is being made to treat
with France separately, and, if possi-
ble, to place her in conflict with her
allies. It therefore behooves Mr. Mil-
lerand to proceed with caution. The
threat of coercive measures comes
from France, but Mr. Millerand is hop-
ing to have the full support of the as-
sociated powers before carrying out
this threat.

No confirmation has been received
of the information from Germany to
the effect that the imperial army has
evacuated Duisburg and received or-
ders to leave the neutral zone alto-
gether. On the contrary, it is believed
that the troops continue to advance
and General Watter is now in close
touch with the Belgian Army.

The Spartacists are panic stricken.
They are certainly not made of good
fighting stuff and are ill-equipped.
They fear that exemplary punishment
will be meted out to them if the
Allies do not prevent the imperial
army from overcoming them. Dr.
von Mayer has not made any fresh
démarche this afternoon and his pres-
ent attitude is one of expectation of
great events that may begin at any
moment.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

ials, could not possibly continue hos-
tilities, it is believed.

The occupation of Frankfort and
Darmstadt, it is further pointed out,
seems rather peculiar, in view of the
fact that German troops of the Ebert
Government are doing nothing more
than enter the Ruhr Valley, where
armed Communists held them in check
for about two weeks. Frankfort and
Darmstadt are a long distance—some
hundred miles or more—from Essen
and Dusseldorf, the centers of the
Ruhr disturbances. However, Frank-
fort is a very rich city, and its oc-
cupation by France would probably
prove a source of security for almost
any incursion that German troops might
make into the neutral zone.

The occupation of Frankfort and
Darmstadt also might give definite
form to the long-cherished French
plan for a Rhineland republic which
would turn toward France. During
the course of the peace negotiations in
Paris, whenever a hitch of any kind
occurred, there arose a clamor for
occupation of Frankfort. The ill-
starred attempt on the part of a pro-
French minority to proclaim a Rhine-
land republic shortly after the armis-
tice was welcomed by that section of
the French public which is eager to
extend the territorial boundaries of
the country. Opinion in Washington,
however, inclines to the view that the
French are making a tactical mistake
of considerable magnitude in inter-
fering with the Ebert Government at this
time. Obviously German troops are
better able to end the trouble in the
Ruhr district than would be troops of
the allied nations, and the disarm-
ament of German troops of the Ebert
Government who were driven into
allied territory by Communists during
the Ruhr Valley fighting would hardly
tend to strengthen the Ebert Govern-
ment's hold.

The desire of the Allies is that
Germany shall pay the indemnities
assessed, but occupation by the
French of Darmstadt and Frankfort
will unquestionably diminish the pres-
tige of the Ebert Government, on
which the Allies must rely for the
payment of the indemnities. Such
is the course of reasoning by men who
are in close touch with the facts of
the situation.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

There has been considerable looting
in Essen, but, on telephoning there
this morning, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor was
informed that the burgomaster had
formed a new civic guard and had ar-
rested many looters. It seems that
the renewed resistance of the Red army
cannot long withstand the pressure of
disciplined government forces.

MILITARY TRAINING DEBATED IN SENATE

Provision in Army Reorganiza-
tion Bill for Universal Drill
Defended by Mr. Wadsworth,
Opposed by Mr. Hitchcock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Colum-
bia—The Senate yesterday began a
struggle over universal military train-
ing, when James W. Wadsworth Jr.
(R.), Senator from New York, and
chairman of the Military Affairs Com-
mittee, called up the Army Reorgan-
ization Bill for passage.

Party lines are broken in the Senate
on the question of universal training.
Senator Wadsworth, leading a faction
of the Republicans in support of it,
and George E. Chamberlain (D.), Sen-
ator from Oregon, leading a group of
Democratic senators also in favor of
the measure.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator
from Nebraska and leader of the Ad-
ministration forces in the Senate, at-
tacked the training provision in the
bill, declaring that it would be a need-
less expenditure of public money and
that the 4,000,000 men called into the
army during the war with Germany
would form a sufficient reserve force
for the United States for many years
to come.

Comparison With House Bill

Senator Wadsworth in reply de-
clared that universal military train-
ing will not cost the government any
additional money. The cost of the
system, he said, would be offset by the
saving which the proposed reserve
force would make possible as against
the present regular army system,
which would be continued under the
army bill passed by the House of
Representatives.

"The House of Representatives,"
Mr. Wadsworth said, "has passed an
army reorganization bill calling for a
regular army of 300,000 and 17,200
officers. This bill provides for a regu-
lar army of 250,000 men and 18,000 officers."

"The Senate bill provides that fol-
lowing the year in which the military
training program is first put into ef-
fect the regular army shall thereafter
be decreased in its enlisted strength at
the rate of 5 per cent per year for five
years, and its commissioned strength
at the rate of 2 per cent per year for
five years, so that at the end of six
years from the date of the passage of
this act, the regular army will consist
of 210,000 men instead of the House
figures of 300,000 men and the commis-
sioned personnel of the regular army
will

day two women who tore a banner carried by one of the pickets had been arrested.

The State Department, it is known, considers the situation serious, and is seeking some means whereby the picketing can be stopped. It is understood that the federal statutes contain provisions directed against persons who interfere in any way with the business or personnel of a foreign diplomatic mission which has been recognized by the United States.

Conferences were held yesterday between State Department officials and local police representatives, but although the department disagreed with the police, who contended that nothing could be done because the case was analogous to that of the picketing of the White House, no final decision was reached. Interference with an Embassy is obviously a matter of serious concern to the State Department, which is under an obligation to protect diplomats in every way possible.

It was said yesterday, also, that a member of the United States Senate known to be sympathetic with the cause of Irish independence had advised the women to cease picketing. Indications were, however, that they had no intention of doing so.

The women said yesterday that they had friends in the British Government who were sending them code messages from Great Britain to the effect that many Irish people had been massacred by the British troops on Saturday and that the press stories of incendiary in Ireland were designed only to prepare public sentiment in advance for the story which must inevitably come out.

At the State Department it was said that messages could come without restriction from England, but no credence was given to the report that massacres had occurred.

The women said that they had had legal advice that the opinion of the United States Attorney-General in 1854 relative to interference with diplomatic missions could not affect them.

It was reported yesterday that one plan under consideration for ending the picketing is to close to traffic the streets near the Embassy, but as the building is located at Connecticut Avenue and N Street, two principal thoroughfares, this course probably will not be adopted if other methods can be found.

Home Rule Amendments

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Monday)—After the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, a number of amendments for discussion in committee on the Government of Ireland Bill were handed in. One proposal gives the Ulster counties of Donegal, Monaghan, Cavan, Fermanagh and Tyrone the right to choose in which of the two parliaments they shall be represented. Fermanagh and Tyrone come within the proposed area of the northern parliament.

Jeremiah MacVeigh, member for South Down, proposes to set up a parliament for the whole of Ireland. George Balfour desires to reserve the right of repeal of the parliaments, after two years, if a resolution to that effect is passed by both houses of the Imperial Parliament.

Sir Samuel Hoare brought forward amendments designed to safeguard the interests of southern Unionists. Other amendments seek to confer additional powers on the Irish Council.

Police Raid in Dublin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—A military raid was made on a small refreshment room known as the "Republican Bar" in Findlatters Lane in the center of Dublin about 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon, with four motor lorries and an armored car. The crowd gathered round in the narrow thoroughfare and sang songs, but did not molest the soldiers, who fired 10 shots, some of which struck the Y. M. C. A. building in Council street. The proprietor of the bar and six other men were detained by the military, who fired a few shots into the air as they drove off.

ARMY MOVEMENTS ON RAILROADS OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Mass movements of troops during the period of government operation of railroads up to December 31, 1919, gave an average of 3.8 trips for each soldier in the United States Army, according to figures furnished by the statistics branch of the general staff. These figures do not include movements of less than 10 men, or navy and marine corps personnel.

There were 1,745,297 troops handled by regular trains, and 8,769,595 by special trains, a total of 10,514,892. Discharged men moved by regular trains, 145,736. All men drafted from their homes, at least in groups of more than 10, were handled by special trains; the total was 2,287,926.

Cars furnished for special trains included 117,976 coaches, 78,456 tourist sleepers, 15,070 baggage cars, 12,909 box cars, 6812 stock cars, 5290 standard sleepers, 4737 flat cars, 3501 kitchen and dining cars, 2166 gondolas and 132 miscellaneous cars. There were 21,377 special trains operated, averaging 12 cars each, carrying 426 men. Average speed per hour was 21 miles, and average length of trips 36 hours.

ALLEGED SLAYERS SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office, ABERDEEN, Washington—The seven defendants convicted on March 13 at Montesano, Washington, of killing four former service men at Centralia, Washington, on Armistice Day, were sentenced yesterday by Judge John M. Wilson of Olympia to a minimum of 25 years and a maximum of 40 years each.

GREEK CLAIMS IN THRACE ARE STATED

League of Friends of Greece in America Reply to President Wilson's Statement that Northern Part Is Clearly Bulgarian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The League of Friends of Greece in America, which takes strong exception to that part of President Wilson's recent note on the Turkish treaty dealing with the disposal of Adrianople and Kirk-Kilis, has submitted a statement on the matter to The Christian Science Monitor for publication. This statement, which seeks to show the overwhelmingly Greek character of the districts involved, follows:

"In dealing with the question of Thrace, in his recent note on the Turkish treaty, President Wilson states: 'As for Thrace, it would seem right that that part of east Thrace, which is outside the zone reserved for Constantinople, should become part of the Kingdom of Greece, with the exception of the northern part of that province. As this, the northern part, is clearly Bulgarian in population, justice and fair dealing demand that the cities of Adrianople and Kirk-Kilis and the surrounding territory should become part of Bulgaria.' It is impossible for us to describe our amazement at the statement of our President, that the cities of Adrianople and Kirk-Kilis and the surrounding territory are clearly Bulgarian in population. Every reliable source of information tends to prove that these cities and the surrounding territory is preponderantly Greek in population."

"We give here a few of the most important of the sources of information: Turkish and Greek Statistics

"First. The official Turkish statistics of the year 1897, published at Constantinople in 1900, give the following figures for the districts of Adrianople and Kirk-Kilis:

	Bulgarians	Greeks	Turks
(a) Caza of Adrianople	28,256	32,676	9,289
(b) Sandjak of Kirk-Kilis	49,232	40,368	1,221
Total	77,488	73,044	10,510

"Second. The Greek statistics compiled by the Greek Patriarchate in 1910 are as follows for the same districts:

	Greeks	Turks	Bulgarians
109,737	94,740	23,725	

According to the Turkish statistics, the Greeks surpassed the Muslims in 1897 by 4,404, and the Bulgarians by 4,678, while, according to the Greek statistics of 1910, they surpassed the former by 14,997, and the latter by 86,012.

Third. The electoral agreement of 1912. The proof of the preponderance of Greeks over Bulgarians in the districts of Adrianople and Kirk-Kilis may be established not only by the concordant testimony of the Turkish and Greek statistics, but also by the Greco-Bulgarian electoral compromise of 1912, which made provision for seven Greek deputies as against a single Bulgarian for Thrace.

"Under the conditions of the electoral agreement of 1912, only one Bulgarian deputy was to be chosen from the Sandjak of Kirk-Kilis, 'not alone, but in combination with a Greek deputy,' and this provision was made in order to mark clearly the ethnic strength of the Greeks in this same Sandjak.

"But, as the Bulgarians in Thrace were nowhere sufficient in number to assure the election of one deputy, even in the Sandjak of Kirk-Kilis (to which their views were limited), they had insisted upon the insertion of a special clause, according to which, in case more than two Greek deputies were elected in the five Sandjaks, one of them was expected to resign in favor of a Bulgarian deputy.

"That this arrangement corresponded closely to the respective electoral strength of the three parties and even secured for Bulgaria a privileged situation, was proved at the elections which took place after the Balkan wars, when three Greek deputies were elected in the part of the vilayet of Adrianople which remained to Turkey and three others in the vilayet of Constantinople. Their names were Thukydides, Photos, Efklidis, Haralambidis, Orfanidis, Tzorbatsoglou. On the contrary, not a single Bulgarian deputy was elected.

Report of International Commission

"Fourth. The official report of the International Commission on Thrace. The International Commission on Thrace appointed by the Peace Conference consisted of a representative of America, England, France, and Italy respectively. Its report was submitted to the Peace Conference after months of investigation and study. We quote from the official report of the commission:

"After a careful examination of the statistics in its possession, the commission acknowledges that the non-Muslim population of western Thrace is certainly to a larger extent Greek than Bulgarian, and that the ethnic claims of Greece are therefore more valid than those of Bulgaria.

"According to the information acquired by the commission, it seems that the Turkish population of western Thrace would, by preference, accept the sovereignty of Greece rather than that of Bulgaria.

most of the claims of Greece to that part of Turkish Thrace which might be left outside the separate zone of Constantinople, are justified. The American, British, and French delegations are of the opinion that the frontier should be fixed as indicated on Map 2."

Confirmation From School Statistics

"Amadori Virgili, an Italian statesman, in his famous work, 'La Questione Rumeliotica e la Palifica Italiana,' Rome, 1908, gives the following school statistics for the Sandjaks of Adrianople and Kirk-Kilis:

	Gk. Bulg.	Gk. Bulg.
(1) Caza of Adrianople	45	11,493
(2) Sandjak of Kirk-Kilis	45	1,093
(a) Caza Kirk-Kilis	23	14,260
(b) Caza Midia	8	1,077
(c) Caza Vizir	18	1,077
Total	90	25,826

"Taking the number of Bulgarian pupils to be in round number 2000, and those of the Greeks 8000, and knowing that the proportion of the total population of pupils attending schools in Thrace is 10 per cent, we shall have for the districts of Adrianople and Kirk-Kilis, 80,000 Greeks and 20,000 Bulgarians.

"Looking at the Turkish statistics, then at the Greek statistics, and at the school statistics of Amadori Virgili, we cannot fail to see an almost complete agreement on the fact that the Greeks are preponderant in those two districts. For, according to the Turkish statistics, there are 77,488 Greeks and 30,510 Bulgarians; according to the Greek statistics, 109,737 Greeks, and 23,725 Bulgarians; and, according to the school statistics of Amadori Virgili (on the basis of 10 per cent school attendance), 80,000 Greeks, and 20,000 Bulgarians.

Facts Summarized

"With the Turkish statistics, with the testimony of an Italian authority, with the electoral agreements between the Greeks and the Bulgarians, and with the official report of the International Commission appointed by the Peace Conference, all agreeing that the population of Adrianople and Kirk-Kilis is Greek in the proportion of 4 to 1, it is really amazing to read in the statement of our President that Adrianople and Kirk-Kilis should be given to Bulgaria on the ground that the population of those districts is 'clearly Bulgarian.'

"The President's statement, moreover, that Bulgaria should be compensated with Thracian territory for concessions made to Serbia of Bulgarian territories is surely not justified. If Thrace were Serbian, such an exchange as is suggested in the President's note would be justifiable. But why should the Greek people pay with Greek territory in behalf of Serbia?

"After many months of struggle, Mr. Venizelos has finally succeeded in persuading the powers to yield to the just claims of Greece in Thrace and in Smyrna. It would be a terrible calamity, if, by some unfortunate misunderstanding of actual conditions and facts, our President should intervene to block the speedy settlement of the Greek questions which has been altogether too long delayed. It costs Greece more than 1,500,000 drachmas per day to support the Greek army which is fully mobilized. Further complications of the Greek questions will lead Greece to certain bankruptcy and will discredit Mr. Venizelos' policy with the Greek people, with the outcome that Mr. Venizelos may be overthrown from power. Such an event would herald the advent into power in Greece of the irreconcilable elements which, wanting in the broadness of the vision of Mr. Venizelos, will precipitate anarchy and wars in the Near East."

MR. THOMAS OPPOSES NATIONAL STRIKE IDEA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Monday)—J. H. Thomas, M. P., trade union leader, was presented with a testimonial at the Coliseum, London, on Sunday afternoon by the National Union of Railwaymen, expressive of appreciation of his services as general secretary during the great railway strike. The presentation included the deeds of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas at Dulwich, which was subscribed for in small sums by railwaymen all over the country. Mr. Thomas, after expressing his thanks, said he was aware that the recent railway settlement was giving grave dissatisfaction and that many advocated another national strike. This in his opinion would not only be disastrous to the country, but absolutely fatal to the best interests of the railwaymen and the future of their organization.

AIR PATROL TO GUARD ALBERTA FORESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—An air patrol of Alberta forest reserves is to be put into effect this coming summer, according to Col. R. H. Palmer, chief fire ranger for the northern section of the Province, who has just returned from a conference of the forest protection service in Calgary. A patrol of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, beginning in the south, is to be carried on in conjunction with other work to be done by the government under the control of the air board. It was the opinion of the conference that this would greatly increase the efficiency in protecting Alberta's remaining forests while not interfering in any way with or lessening the work already done by the fire ranging service.

The plan considered is that the aeroplanes will be used for the purpose of locating fires, a 40-mile range being possible at an elevation of 5000 feet, indicating the great usefulness of the air patrol. Wireless apparatus on the planes will carry the news of fire to stations on the ground from which it will be relayed by telephone to the ranges nearest at hand.

MANUFACTURERS TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The results of 25 years of the development of the industries of this country will be celebrated at the National Association of Manufacturers, at its convention to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria here, May 17-19, according to an announcement made by the organization. Among the topics of general interest will be that of the report made by the president to the Industrial Conference, which recommends, among other things, the acceptance of industry of the fundamentals of collective bargaining, the creation of machinery for the settlement of all industrial disputes, a new system of food marketing, a relief for government workers and school-teachers and the fixing of the minimum wage to give reasonable living conditions.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS INQUIRY PROPOSED

Mr. Borah Expected to Introduce Resolution in Senate—Committee to Consider on Friday the \$10,000 State Limit Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Senators who are fighting alleged heavy expenditures by aspirants for the presidential nomination and their backers had under consideration yesterday the advisability of an immediate investigation of the entire question raised by the charges against Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, following the Newberry case.

It was indicated yesterday that William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who is prominently connected with the anti-corruption campaign, will introduce a resolution in the Senate within the next few days calling for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expenditures of all candidates, Democratic and Republican, in the campaign now in progress. The managers of the Wood candidacy have so far refused to submit a detailed account of their expenditures in the primary contests, as called for in the letter addressed by Senator Borah to Major-General Wood some time ago.

On the other hand, Gov. Frank O. Lowden has offered to open his books to the Senate, but there is little to gain, it was said, by getting the expenditures of one aspirant at others keep their books closed from public scrutiny.

Louis Emerson, Governor Lowden's manager, consulted with Senator Borah at the latter's office yesterday. He had with him a complete set of books showing the receipts and the expenditures on behalf of Governor Lowden since his entry into the race for the Republican nomination. Mr. Emerson, however, said it would hardly be fair to open up to the public the expenditures of one candidate unless his opponent agreed to do the same thing. The refusal of the Wood people to do this led senators to consider the feasibility of a resolution to compel books to be opened all around.

A meeting of the Committee on Privileges and Elections has been called for Friday to take up the Borah bill, which would limit to \$10,000 the expenditures by a candidate in any one state on the pre-convention campaign. The committee will also consider the procedure in the Newberry case. A sub-committee has already been appointed to recount the votes cast in the Michigan senatorial election. At Friday's meeting it is expected that the full committee will decide whether or not there should be appointed a sub-committee to investigate the entire campaign in Michigan in 1918. There has been a demand that the expenditures of Henry Ford, as well as those of Truman H. Newberry, should be investigated.

MR. THOMAS OPPOSES NATIONAL STRIKE IDEA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Monday)—J. H. Thomas, M. P., trade union leader, was presented with a testimonial at the Coliseum, London, on Sunday afternoon by the National Union of Railwaymen, expressive of appreciation of his services as general secretary during the great railway strike. The presentation included the deeds of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas at Dulwich, which was subscribed for in small sums by railwaymen all over the country. Mr. Thomas, after expressing his thanks, said he was aware that the recent railway settlement was giving grave dissatisfaction and that many advocated another national strike. This in his opinion would not only be disastrous to the country, but absolutely fatal to the best interests of the railwaymen and the future of their organization.

Manchester Tramway Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England (Monday)—The tramcars in Manchester and Salford came to a standstill at midnight on Saturday, when the men struck, being dissatisfied with the national award of 5 per week immediate advance, with an additional shilling on June 1, and claiming an advance of 10s. per week.

Tramwaymen have also struck at Oldham, Cardiff, Pontypridd, Lilely, Swansea and Huddersfield. At a meeting in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Sunday, the union leaders, who advocated a return to work, were received with marked hostility and the meeting overwhelmingly reaffirmed the decision to stay out. Holidaymakers were greatly inconvenienced.

Dispute in Hull

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, HULL, England (Monday)—The tramwaymen in Hull, although dissatisfied with the recent award, are endeavoring to obtain their demands by constitutional means. On Monday the following telegram was received from headquarters: "Immediate meeting of joint industrial council is essential, owing to the non-acceptance of the agreement by a large number of employees. Reports to hand indicate that the strike movement is spreading."

ONTARIO'S LIQUOR PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Representatives of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance, a prohibition organization, who waited on Sir George Foster, Acting Prime Minister of

Canada, asking the Dominion Government to introduce legislation which would remove all the alleged weaknesses surrounding the act which gives the provinces power if they so desire, to take a referendum to prohibit the importation of intoxicating liquor, were given little encouragement, according to a statement issued here by the Rev. Ben H. Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance. The statement says: "Unless the act is strengthened regarding the bringing in of liquor for permitted purposes it would be practically impossible of enforcement. A vote upon Bill 26 as it stands now would be useless. It would be utterly unfair that the Province should be forced into a voting campaign upon an uncertain and imperfect law. We are still continuing the fight to have these disabilities removed either at Ottawa or Toronto, but until they are we cannot or will not ask or consent to a vote."

NO IMPROVEMENT IS SEEN IN KOREA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—"I am sorry to say that there is no evidence that conditions are improving in Korea," says Bishop Wilson S. Lewis of the Methodist Episcopal church, one of the two Methodist bishops in China, who visited in Honolulu recently on his way to the mainland.

"The Peking government," Bishop Lewis continues, "is controlled by a military clique and is in close association with the military government of Japan. The military party, however, has lost favor with the most patriotic and intelligent Chinese in the last three months. President Hsu is under the control of the military party."

"The government in South China stands for the constitution promulgated in 1915 by the Republican government, a constitution which, while in some respects a little visionary, is on the whole, an excellent document and clearly anti-monarchical."

CORN AND WHEAT VALUES COMPARED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

FARGO, North Dakota—Corn exceeds wheat in value per acre by \$4, according to figures announced by H. L. Walster, agronomist at North Dakota Agricultural College. The average farm price of corn in North Dakota during the past 10-year period has been 76 cents per bushel, making the value of the corn \$16.87 per acre. During the same period wheat has yielded only 11.1 bushels to the acre, and has had an average farm price of \$1.16 per bushel, making its value \$12.87 per acre. Professor Walster claims that if North Dakota will grow varieties adapted to her climatic conditions, it is likely that the yields can be greatly increased.

CHEAPER LEATHER NOT EXPECTED SOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Not much hope of cheaper shoes for some time is held out by Dr. E. E. Wilson, of Worcester, Massachusetts. In an address to 60 prominent leather belt dealers from the middle west and the South, in convention here, Dr. Wilson, who is considered an authority on the subject, declared that it will take eight years to bring the supply and price of leather back to normal conditions. All branches of the leather industry, including shoe production, he said, would be affected by the extended period of the shortage.

MANY ALBERTA SCHOOLS CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Owing to the lack of teachers 557 schools in the Province of Alberta are closed at present. Of that number 377 have been closed since the first of the year, a large number taking their vacations in January and February in lieu of the summer vacation. This information was given out by the Minister of Education in reply to inquiry made in the Alberta Legislature. As there are 424 student teachers in the normal schools and a large number of teachers in the university who will want schools when the university term closes, the minister asserted that the government expects to have all the schools in operation by the last of May.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Montreal is to have daylight saving time this summer. It will go into effect on Sunday, May 2, and continue in force until the first Sunday in October. This was decided upon by the Civic Administrative Commission in acquiescence with the request of the Board of Trade and other influential bodies. Other towns in the district of Montreal will follow suit. A request will be made to the Provincial Government for the whole province. Under a law passed at the last session of the Legislature, the Provincial Government has the right to legalize summer time if it so desires, irrespective of any action taken by the Federal Government.

LETHBRIDGE'S EXPORT TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LETHBRIDGE, Alberta—Exports to the value of \$1,695,621.85 was exported from Lethbridge to the United States in 1919. Cattle formed the biggest portion of these exports, 17,159 head having been shipped to southern points. These were valued at \$854,512.80. Horses for exhibition and ranching purposes, flour, potatoes, personal effects, and wool comprised the remainder of the exports. The total value of the wool exported from Lethbridge in 1919 was \$515,544.95.

LONGER WORKING DAY IS OPPOSED

Federation of Labor Leaders Plan to Take Up the Reported Opposition of Employees to Lengthening Hours in Shops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and Frank Morrison, secretary of that organization, will be in New York City today and will probably confer there with Thomas B. Healey, of the Marine Engineers Union and spokesman for the Marine Workers Executive Committee, with reference not only to the longshoremen's strike, but also to the proposal that organized labor lecture a national strike, if need be, to prevent a suspected movement on the part of employers to abolish the eight-hour day. It is said that 6,000,000 union working men would oppose lengthening hours.

William A. Maher, vice president and secretary of the Marine Workers Affiliation, had previously announced in New York City that the proposal for a national strike would be presented to Mr. Gompers. Information obtained regarding the plans of large employers, he said, indicated that they had outlined a well-defined movement to increase working hours.

The Plumb Plan League charged recently that the Erie and Pennsylvania railroads, among others, had leased, or intended to lease, their repair shops to private concerns, in order, first, to be relieved of the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission over those shops, and second, to make possible an additional profit out of repair work. Mr. Maher mentioned the Erie specifically in connection with the alleged campaign to lengthen hours, and it would therefore appear, if the charges of the employees are substantiated, that the two movements might be connected.

It is a fact much stress has been laid in propaganda emanating from sources friendly to the employers, upon increasing production, if necessary through lengthening the working day.

Traffic Being Resumed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Railroad officials look for a decrease in the yard tieup caused by the switchmen's strike, owing to the support given by the loyal brotherhood trainmen and the Switchmen's Union of North America in calling their men to Chicago to take the place of strikers.

Insurgent agitators are said to have moved their men to radical action in demanding a salary raise of 35 per cent. Strike leaders predicted a complete stoppage of freight movement through Chicago, but the railroads say that only 2700 men have walked out, and that traffic will be normal in a day or two. A conference between the executive committee of the General Managers Association of the railroad companies and the officials of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen put the whole matter of dispute up to the Labor board which is to be appointed by President Wilson under the transportation act.

HOOVER FACTOR PUTS MICHIGAN IN DOUBT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Herbert Hoover proved the undetermined element in the Michigan presidential preferential primary yesterday. He was entered on both Republican and Democratic tickets, but because of his recent declarations and the fact that Michigan is traditionally a Republican state, all interest was centered on the Republican party. Managers for General Wood and Senator Hiram Johnson, previously conceded to be contesting for the vote, admitted their anxiety over the situation produced by Mr. Hoover's strength. Reports from over the state, especially in the vicinity

of Grand Rapids, indicate that thousands of women voted for Mr. Hoover. This is the first primary in which his name has gone to the voters since his declaration signifying his willingness to accept the Republican nomination. In Detroit interest was centered in the plan put forth by Mayor Couzens to construct a municipal street car system.

PUBLIC OPINION AS FACTOR IN STRIKES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"No strike can be successful unless public opinion is behind it, because the whole world is based on social ostracism," Robert M. Washburn, former State Senator, said last evening at the meeting of the Boston Chapter, American Institute of Banking, in the Boston City Club.

Mr. Washburn opposed granting any more national bank charters in this city, stating that the field is filled already.

DEFICIT IN ALSACE LORRAINE BUDGET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—A separate budget for Alsace and Lorraine has been drawn up, showing an expenditure of 658,000,000 francs. There is, when this expenditure is compared with local taxation, a deficit of nearly 504,000,000 francs, a deficit resulting for the most part from special conditions which will disappear. Taxes which formerly went to the German Empire and which now come to France will amount for this year to 2,000,000,000 francs.

PROPOSED BONE-DRY LAW IN THE YUKON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Proposed legislation in the Yukon territory includes "bone-dry" prohibition. The prohibitionists carried the referendum in favor of a "bone-dry" law by a 33 per cent majority. All stocks of liquor in the Yukon have been consumed.

BOSTON TAX LIMIT OF \$11 NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A bill to fix the tax limit of this city for the financial year of 1921 at \$11 for each \$1000 of property valuation is to be reported by the committee on municipal finance. At the special session of the Legislature last November, the city was allowed to increase the limit from \$9.52 to \$10.52 for the financial year of 1920. Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, asked for a limit of \$11.52 when the present session opened.

NEW HARBOR DEVELOPMENTS

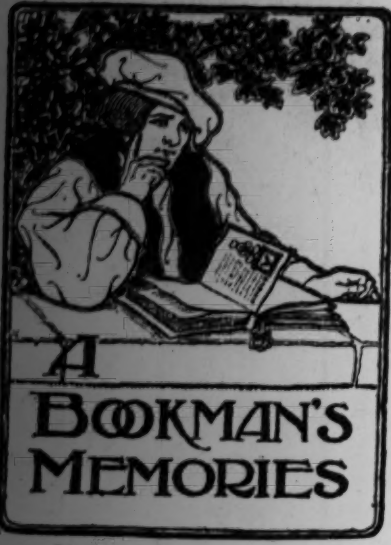
QUEBEC, Quebec—It is officially announced here that the French Government is about to develop the Port of St. Pierre, Miquelon, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It has authorized an engineer to construct two great breakwaters, altogether about 3,600 feet long, with a depth of 20 feet to the maximum over the lowest tide.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, Inc.

BANGOR LINE

THREE TRIPS PER WEEK

Leave India Wharf every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M. for Rockland, Camden, Belfast and Hucksport. Service to Bangor will be resumed when ice conditions permit.



William Henry Davies

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

I have not met William Henry Davies. The reason will disclose itself before the end of this article. But I often hear about him. At the annual dinner of the Poetry Society two of the speakers referred with felicitous admiration to two poets. Siegfried Sassoon offered high homage to Thomas Hardy, and William Butler Yeats spoke of William Henry Davies in a way that should make a poet sing for joy.

Davies is a real poet, an authentic poet, a simple-minded poet in the noblest sense. As a man and as a poet he is the most innocent-minded of living writers. He sings because he has to sing, as a bird sings, without premeditation, unaware that people are listening, and indifferent if they are. He has had a remarkable life, very remarkable, but before discussing it, I should like to copy out two pieces by him—"The Happy Child," and "Sheep." Read them; they are essential Davies; they admit you to an understanding of his simplicity. You will find them in his "Collected Poems," a small volume published in 1916 by Alfred A. Knopf, in which Mr. Davies has collected "what I believe to be my best pieces" from the eight books of his verse that have been issued since George Bernard Shaw and a few others helped him out of the underworld and placed him on the road to fame. Success has not changed him. Although still in the tumult of the world as he always has been, he remains aloof from it, uttering his artless verses, childlike, naïf; but in each poem there is the "something more" that makes the difference between good poetry and the best poetry.

THE HAPPY CHILD

I saw this day sweet flowers grow thick—
But not one like the child did pick.
I heard the packhounds bark in green park—
But not one like the child heard bark.
I heard this day bird after bird—
But not one like the child had heard.
A hundred butterflies flew by—
But not one like the child saw fly.
I saw the horses roll in grass—
But not one like the child saw pass.
My world this day has lovely been—
But not like what the child has seen.

After learning this poem, and one cannot help learning it, read Wordsworth's "Intimations" ode. Then a truth will stand out, clear and shining.

SHEEP

When I was once in Baltimore,
A man came up to me and cried,
"Come, I have eighteen hundred sheep,
And we will sail on Tuesday's tide."

"If you will sail with me, young man,
I'll pay you fifty shillings down;
These eighteen hundred sheep I take
From Baltimore to Glasgow town."

He paid me fifty shillings down,
I sailed with eighteen hundred sheep;
We soon had cleared the harbor's mouth,
We soon were in the salt sea deep.

The first night we were out at sea,
Those sheep were quiet in their mind;
The second night they cried with fear—
They snuffed no pastures in the wind.

They snuffed, poor things, for their green fields,
They cried so loud I could not sleep;
For fifty thousand shillings down
I would not sail again with sheep.

This poem is not a fancy. It happened. The poet heard the sheep crying on one of the many voyages he took when he was a cattleman helping to convey cargoes of cattle and sheep from America to England. It is all set down in that remarkable book by William Henry Davies, called "The Autobiography of a Super-Tramp," wherein the Odyssey of his vagrancy in America and Canada, extending over many years, is told with the artlessness and simplicity that mark his poems. A Welshman, born in Monmouthshire, this natural truant, this wanderer without luggage, this peddler, hawker, poet-tramp, stands out as an original. Social conventions, the nice proprieties of civilized life, were no more to him than they are to a dog or a bird. He touched life through his passion for reading and roaming—that was all. Always he looked forward to the life of a student, but he delayed. Throughout his wanderings there were long periods when he never opened a book, when he was content just to drift from county to county, from state to state, and watch the world.

While still a youth his grandmother left him an annuity of ten shillings (about two and a half dollars) a week, which sum, to the unambitious serenity of his mind, seemed a competence, relieving him from the trouble of earning a living. He did not always draw the annuity; sometimes he would allow it to accumulate, so again and again when he returned to England from America he would find himself a capitalist.

He reduced life to its simplest elements. Such bogies as the police, doss houses, jails, poorhouses, the companionship of thieves and wasters did not disturb him. Lightly and compassionately he mixed with them, but they did not change or affect him. He went to America because it was far away, large and potential; he stayed there several years, tramping and traveling long distances without a ticket, "working here and there as the inclination seized me, which, I must confess was not often." Then he set

out for the Klondyke, thinking that there "the rocks were of solid gold," but meeting with an accident he returned to London and lived in Rowton House, a doss house in Newington Butts, where the charge is sixpence a night. At the end of two years he left Rowton House for less expensive quarters at The Farm House, Kennington, as he had handed over two of his ten shillings a week to a needy relative.

At this point Mr. George Bernard Shaw enters as the Good Fairy of the Davies history. In the year 1905 he received by post a volume of poems from a stranger. It was marked "Price half a crown" (60 cents), and was accompanied by a curt, civil letter, asking Mr. Shaw either to send half a crown or return the book. Mr. Shaw read the book, determined that Mr. Davies was "a real poet," "a genuine innocent writing odds and ends of verse about odds and ends of things," showing no sign that he had ever read anything "otherwise than as a child reads." Mr. Shaw bought several copies of the poems, and sent them to literary friends. Then the reviews began, interviews followed, and this tramp, this peddler, this griddle, this hobo, this cattleman, this poet, this child of innocence, awoke one morning in his doss house (he always tried for the bed next to the wall, so that he would not find a sleeping tramp on each side) to find himself famous. He became a Man of Letters (the eight shillings a week still kept him, including postage and paper), and he wrote his life—"The Autobiography of a Super-Tramp," to which George Bernard Shaw contributed a characteristic preface, telling, with amazement, the story of finding Davies through the post.

There is little about literature in the autobiography. Throughout the pages Davies is content just to live with the idea, perhaps, lurking in his mind of one day writing out the poems he was forever making. Not till his wandering years were over did he seriously "commence author." One day in Rowton House he sat down to write a tragedy in blank verse called "The Robber"; this was followed by a long poem wherein dumb nature meets to impeach man for his cruelty; then he wrote other things, including hundreds of short poems. No publisher would take them. He remained in obscurity, discouraged and unknown, adding to his income by hawking and peddling, until one day he had the happy idea of drawing a sum in advance on his annuity, printing his poems at his own cost, and offering the book, through the post, to eminent litterateurs, on sale or return.

Now he is arrived. He is a successful poet; he lives in the eminent respectability of Bloomsbury, and there, as it is a neighboring section of the world, I may hope one day to meet him. There, too, another poet-tramp, an American, Nicholas Vachel Lindsay, will, I trust, present himself when he makes his promised journey to London this year.

I have just read Lindsay's delightful tramp book, "Adventures While Preaching the Gospel of Beauty." It is so different from the book by Davies. Lindsay is self-conscious; he has a mission; his book is the work of a literary man, exuberant, gay, who sets out with the intention of writing a book about his tramp from Springfield, Illinois, to Kansas and back. Davies had no thought of writing a book. His "Super-Tramp" is written in the way that an unmoral, adventurous child might tell his mother how he spent a holiday. So his poems were written—just to tell his simple and beautiful things about the world, about unhistoric, homely men, women and children, their sojourning, their struggles, their sorrow and their joy.

The strangest moment of my life is when I think about the poet of When, like a spring that rain has fed, My pity rises more and more.

The flower that loves the warmth and light,
Has all its mornings bathed in dew,
My heart has moments wet with tears,
My weakness is they are so few.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Effects of Vaccination

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In the report of the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Public Health in The Christian Science Monitor of March 18, I am made to say that I had met with but one case where "vaccine had warded off smallpox."

I said that all my life I had inquired of persons who showed the marks of smallpox as to whether they had been vaccinated at the time they acquired smallpox, and I had found only one such person who had not been vaccinated.

I also stated that the only persons now vaccinated in this State are school children, and that it was impossible to believe that we were thereby protected from smallpox. (Signed) GUSTAVE P. WICKSELL, 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

AUTUMN LEAVES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The infant school is out, and a crowd of tiny children come chasing each other down the road, laughing and calling, running in the wind, their cheeks rosy, their eyes dancing, and their hair flying. Just as they reach me a big gust of wind shakes the trees above their heads, and quantities of yellow, brown, and golden leaves come swirling down over and around them, and children and leaves all whirl away together. Whereupon I paint a mental picture, all russet and amber and little laughing faces, and call it "Autumn Leaves," for not all our happiest pictures get placed on canvases.

PAST AND PRESENT IN CITY PLANNING

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on April 2, 1920.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In the discussion of city planning perhaps the difference between the days when our urban evils were in the making, and these days when they boldly confront us as critical problems, may be summed up in the difference between a state of things as represented by the words unwillingness and impossibility. Then, no one cared to listen to plans for checking and controlling development of communities, and this unwillingness was no doubt due to a more or less well defined understanding that checks and controls would interfere with the process of money-making. Today, although unwillingness has generally given way to a certain degree of realization and even of admission that something ought to be done about such things as windowless rooms and a cattle-car system of transportation, the obstacle of impossibility has been contrived. It fits in rather well with the doctrines of unchanging human nature, of making haste slowly, and one fears also that it offers a certain solace and support to the theory that it is well to keep the millennium undated. But the state of inaction thus set up breeds a kind of contentment, and thus the impossibility of things has a tendency to crystallize into a sort of mental hard-and-fastness. It is becoming a rather familiar and oft-quoted phenomenon, and is beginning to be accepted as largely axiomatic. The street railway "president" did not hesitate to use it as exemplifying his own conception of a condition about which nothing could be done, although, as has been observed, he was speaking not as a technician but as an economist. A technical expert could suggest several varieties of ways of correcting the condition, without any excessive mental effort, but of course they would not overcome, all by themselves, the economic obstacle of impossibility.

Another Example

Another excellent example of this attitude toward city planning is this: In commenting on the result of a finding some solution for the at present unsolved housing problem, a writer in Landscape Architecture expressed himself as follows: "We believe heartily in all the idealistic striving for housing betterment which has waxed stronger in this country and abroad during and since the war; but we are convinced that the time has come when we should have the opportunity to compare not only the beauty of different dreams of social progress but also the cost of their realization, arrived at through the reduction of different types of housing developments to comparable form in the detailed cost estimates of the cold-blooded engineer."

The impossibility of things is here suggested where the street railway man boldly announced them. By implication one would have to read in these two statements that certain economic conditions made it impossible to provide either decent housing or decent transportation. Such a reading astonishes nobody. The realization has become familiar. Its acceptance is usual. But to the technically wise a further inquiry is suggested. What is the nature of this impossibility? What gives it being and power? What is the particular coldly calculating method that shall decide as to how far "dreams of social progress" may become realizable? Why is it that humanity has reached a point where it can no longer have windows giving upon the sun and the air, or can no longer be transported except at the rate of 98 to a car designed to accommodate 40? For surely in judging the result of the competition now to be held in the city of New York by the Reconstruction Commission for the purpose of trying to find out whether anything can be done with such a city block as that to which reference has been made in a previous article, we are forced to believe that the landscapist who wrote the criticism above would of course write another one about this competition in substantially these terms: "We believe heartily that human beings should not be condemned to live in rooms which have no windows, but we think the time has come when their dreams and ambitions for windows should be reduced to comparable form in the detailed cost estimates of the cold-blooded engineer." What other conclusion can we draw from this attitude, which is cited only because it is an example of the almost universal attitude on questions of this kind?

Causes Must Be Remedied

Modern city planning, as a technical branch of learning, called in to deal with such a problem as this, must deal with these questions. Until it can find the answer to them in other terms than that of impossibility it can make little or no headway. Until it can truthfully state to the inhabitants of a community the nature and source of this impossibility it is merely posing as quackery. When it is announced, as it has been, by certain of those who speak, from time to time, as sponsors of the city planning movement, that city planning is a beneficent medication designed to correct existent urban difficulties without in any way disturbing what these sponsors call "fundamental principles" and "normal tendencies," it is cruelly misleading those who accept such a pronouncement.

It is these fundamental rules and normal tendencies that have produced the conditions it is desired to correct. How, then, can these conditions be corrected by the application of a remedy which in no way interferes with the causes? What, for example, are fundamental rules? Certainly one of them in urban growth is the right to own and control the use of land. The fundamental basis of ownership is, of course, discussable, technically, but

that is not here the intention. The right of control has long been discussed and has very gradually been more or less abridged. An owner of land on Fifth Avenue could not build an abattoir thereon, nor would it be possible to establish a soap works in Copley Square. Certain police powers, based upon the theory of nuisances, have crept in to affect the individual control of land, but except for these recognized and comparatively unhampering restrictions, so far as relates to making money out of land is concerned, the modern individual right of land control is a fundamental when it is discussed by many of the sponsors of the city planning movement. Normal tendencies, on the other hand, do not materially differ from fundamental rules. They imply that the individual has the right to speculate in the site values of land. Many people speculate in land very straightforwardly by buying it and holding it for a rise in value, thereby forcing a community to develop as best it may. Other people who buy land for a specific purpose, such as the erection of a building, may not directly be engaged in speculation, but at the same time they certainly indulge the hope that the land will not decline in value and very often they do not expect to be able some day to sell their land at a high value. There is a certain speculative element in all land purchase. Thus the normal tendency may be described as the common hope that land will rise in value and that the benefit therefrom will be enjoyed by the owner thereof. To overlook the nature of these fundamental rules and normal tendencies would be a wholly unintelligent proceeding. To discover them and then to conceal them is an act of intellectual dishonesty. To hide the nature of their impossibility, by proclaiming their perfect compatibility with the remedies proposed to cure them will lead to nothing but confusion and only add to the general hopelessness of the whole situation.

Source of Impossibility

Art, asking the meaning and nature of that attribute of the engineer which has been referred to as "cold blooded," will not be content with accepting an answer that relates itself merely to the characteristics of a man or a profession. It will look further and inquire deeper and without too great difficulty will discover that the engineer, for example, is not by any means a coldly calculating individual or that the profession he represents is founded upon cold calculations. It will not doubt discover that the landscapist referring in these terms to the engineer is equally coldly calculating, in spite of his mask of apparent warmth, and that he is merely passing on an attribute which is just as conspicuously identified with the profession of landscaping as it is with that of engineering. The engineer in this instance happens to be a convenient peg upon which to hang "cold-bloodedness," but exact knowledge, discovering these things, will speedily dissolve cold-bloodedness into the generally well-defined conflict between the individual and the community. It will discover that professional men are merely the rather servile agents of a generally universal cold-bloodedness when it comes to the problem of dealing with the use of land. And so technical learning will also discover that the individual ownership of land and the accompanying individual right of control is the force out of which impossibility has sprung. Then, going one step further, it will discover that impossibility has a fairly well-defined and an almost universal sanction.

Opposition to Communal Control

Now it is not the intention, as already stated, to debate the question of land ownership and the right or wrong of the consequent individual control of the surface of the earth, but it is useless to imagine that the technicalities of city planning can be applied to any existing physical conditions without immediately coming in conflict with these mysterious fundamental rules and normal tendencies. The history of city planning throughout the world bears eloquent testimony to the manner in which every encroachment upon the rights or interests of the individual as respecting the control of land has been resisted, and how the community has been able so far to accomplish only fragmentary gains in substituting the rule of communal control for that of individual control. In certain countries these gains have been accomplished through the acquisition of undeveloped land by the community or by the state as a means of retaining control of development and very often as a means also of conserving to the community the increments in site value given to land through communal action or development. The rule of communal control has found expression in the creation of the unique garden city of Letchworth, England, where private ownership of land is restricted and the community itself is the beneficiary of all increases in site values. There are also such undertakings as the Co-partnership Tenants, Limited, of England, the basic rule of which resides in the rule of a communal ownership and control of land.

ARCADY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

I used to long for Arcady
When all the world went by.
"Oh, come along to Arcady!"
Come with us!" was the cry.
So far must be far Arcady,
And sad of heart was I.

Why should they travel, fancy free,
My neighbors in the pines?
They care no more for Arcady
Than for their home confines:
While I am loath to hide at home
And tend my treasured vines.

A-down the road their voices die,
The merry sound is still;
In thought, I too seek Arcady
With them, o'er vale and hill—
That happy land of Arcady
Which doth all longing fill.

At nightfall, back they trooping come,
"No Arcady, my dear,
We sought it, asking everywhere;
No road leads there, we fear.
Your vines, how cool and green they are;
Why—Arcady is here!"

ON TRAMPS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Tramps and hawkers are once more on the roads; the Rowton houses are full"—the daily papers, passim. The domesticated dweller in the suburbs reads the news to his wife and they fall to talking of the housing problem, and lay the blame upon the government, or the strikers; the journalist with a turn for sociology murmurs something about the minority report on the poor law, which is lost in the rattle of the underground train carrying him cityward; "Is this an England fit for heroes to live in?" cries the agitator wrathfully. Meanwhile, the tramps are on the road; many of them have got rid of their khaki and return once more like rascals to the mode of living they desire.

In our little village we scarcely see any of the true tramps; they keep to the top road across the downs and along the wide Thames Valley from town to town; but that very different cousin of theirs, the hawker, plies his trade vigorously from village to village underneath the bleak ridge through which the main roads were cut at right angles, that Roman chariot might pass over. At this time of year it is chip potatoes and roast chestnuts that he sells, but when the warm weather comes it will be brightly colored paper windmills and other such toys. You can cycle through a whole day, from village to village, along the highroad, and see his traces everywhere in excited children, with their newly acquired treasures, and in the evening come up with his barrow at the last village of his day's itinerary.

Country Craftsmen

Then there are the country craftsmen, who bring up their osier-baskets and their walking sticks, made as an art through the centuries and taught by father to son. And the hardware-ironmonger shop on wheels, carts stacked high with everything from a toothbrush to a broom, from a nutmeg grater to a tin bath. All these are good in their way, hawker, basket-maker and general dealer, but they are not tramps; in the city your poet does not consort with ice-cream sellers and organ grinders, nor does your tramp consort with hawkers and the like on the highroad; for the poet and the tramp are brothers. They are the solitary of the town and the solitary of the hedges; other men are companionship, they alone are solitaires.

Sometimes a tramp is also a writer of poems, then he is a supertramp like



SOME of the chef's cleverest secrets are revealed to us in our Manual of Gelatine Cookery. It contains innumerable ways in which Cox's Gelatine can help you in your cooking.

- how it will transform "left-overs" into appetizing savories.
- how soups and sauces grow creamy and smooth
- how a little fruit juice or syrup becomes a bit of tasty jelly.

Send for a copy of the Cox Manual today!

The Cox Gelatine Co.
Dept. F, 100 Hudson St., New York



SPRING APPAREL
A well chosen selection of charming fashions

THOMPSON-BELDEN & COMPANY
EST. 1886 OMAHA

THE TINKER AND THE BOY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The two made a curious eighteenth century picture as they wandered up and down the country. The man tinkered at pots and kettles. The boy still trailed along.

The Tinker was very tall. He had a face that was strangely kind, but with a hint of viking sternness. His clothes suggested a giver whose purse was greater than his sense of fitness. Hence the olden time effect. A long coat that had once been quite a splendid purple was now overlaid with a sheen of faded gray, and the long tails of it flapped about his knees as he strode along. On his head a surprising top hat of somewhat rumpled beaver sat a bit pompously, and the loose legs of his trousers were held restively in place by straps that went under the soles of his enormous boots.

The Boy was a weird little person, with clothes made for some one much larger than he. A fringe of ash-blond curls wandered from under a blousy cap. Generally he trailed along clinging to the big man's hand. And when playing children screamed impudently at him and asked him why he didn't walk alone, he stared at them in utter lack of comprehension, a wistful haze veiling his huge gray eyes.

The man had some sort of a call with which he heralded his visits. No one had ever translated its sound into words, but in the husky, sonorous voice was a signal that never failed to bring housewives hurrying out to their front doorways. They brought kettles and other household things to be soldered and otherwise made usable, and made of the Tinker's visits a pleasant excuse for idling a little in the morning sun.

Generally, without saying much about it, one or two of the women brought a plate of thin, fresh cookies or a jug of foamy milk and the man accepted them gravely for himself and the small boy. The women whispered among themselves about what a strange life it must be for a small boy, vagabonding up and down the country with a tall man, instead of going to school like other children. Once when their comments reached the man's ears he said, in a calm tone, "There are other places to learn than in schools."

No one knew where the two lived. Some there were who had an uncomfortable belief that they slept by the side of the road under the stars, or in abandoned barns when it rained. But they never confirmed their beliefs. It seemed a little impossible to think of the two as really living anywhere but in the sunlight and the open road. Just the tall man, with his little folding table and stool, and his little tools for mending pots and kettles, and the shaggy-haired little boy, with his wistful gray eyes and his outlandish clothing, wandering up and down the world, eating little lunches and earning a few pennies here and there.

No one had ever seen either the Tinker or the Boy look unhappy.

Some Prefer One Table Drink
Some Prefer Others
More and more people prefer
INSTANT POSTUM

and this is due partly to its very agreeable taste, partly to its economy and convenience, and partly to its composition. *Postum* is made of whole wheat, roasted with good molasses and is so processed that a remarkably agreeable flavor results.

All grocers sell *Postum* and satisfaction follows its use.

"There's a Reason"

Made by Postum Cereal Co. Inc. Battle Creek, Mich.

VENUS PENCILS
17 Black Degrees and 3 Copying
One of the largest selling quality pencils in the world
American Lead Pencil Co.
220 Fifth Avenue, New York

Ugly Homes Beautified
Are you planning to remodel, refurnish or redecorate your home? The knowledge, taste and experience of master architects and decorators is at your command.
Every one wants to have an attractive, conveniently arranged home, but few know how to achieve it without great expense. The Home Art Bureau, Inc., helps you select appropriate new paints and wall paper, hangings and floor coverings, "new" shades and electric fixtures.
The Home Art Bureau, Inc., helps you simplify the arrangement of your home to give you more space more convenience for efficient housekeeping, or evolves a complete scheme of artistic interior decoration. Let us show you how to make your home more inviting, more convenient, more beautiful. Write for our free Service Folder.
HOME ART BUREAU, INC.
Dept. 14-C, 114 East 28th St., New York City

PURITY CROSS
Welsh Rarebit
Kosher a la carte in a Kosher kitchen
Ready to Eat. All Quality Served

Moore Push-Pins
For your job to decorate your room. Give your job a packet of MOORE PUSH-PINS and one of the Push-less Hangers and stop being concerned about his disfiguring the wall paper. The steel points do not mar wall paper or plaster.
Sold by hardware, stationery, and photo supply stores everywhere.
15c Per Packet
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO.
40 Berkeley St., Philadelphia

Michigan State Auto School
Both practical and theoretical training—in Detroit, the famous Auto City

ARMENIAN WOMEN'S
PLEA TO PRESIDENT

Memorial Submitted Mr. Wilson
Through His Secretary—Critical
Situation in Cilicia Laid
Before Cabinet Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A delegation of the Armenian Women's Union of America visited the White House yesterday and presented a formal memorial to the President, through his secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, on behalf of Armenia. Mr. Tumulty promised that the matter should be brought to the attention of the President promptly. The delegation was received also by the Secretary of State, Bainbridge Colby, and the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, to whom was explained the extremely critical situation in Cilicia, and especially the position of the 50,000 Christians in Hadjin, as made known by a cable message of the Armenian patriarch in London.

Mrs. O. F. Lamson, of Seattle, Washington, one of those who spoke for the delegation, explained that the Armenian people trust in President Wilson because they believe that the words he has uttered were in answer to the prayer of the last King of Armenia, Leon VI, who attended a peace conference in France as a mediator a hundred years before the western continent was discovered, and when he had failed to bring about peace, his last words were:

"Lord grant that Christian Europe unite for Christian Armenia."

When President Wilson in 1917 said: "We go to war for the rights and liberties of little nations, for a universal dominion of peace, to bring justice and peace to all people," the Armenians believed that the fulfillment of their king's prayer was about to be realized.

"Those glorious words reached in due time the moribund and starving Armenians—the last remnant of those heroes who had chosen death rather than allow the passage of the German Turkish armies, and the effect was beyond description," declared Mrs. Lamson. "The Armenian armies were enabled to drive before them Turkish armies many times superior in number and in equipment, and they did not take one step backward until their leader was asked by General Allenby to disarm his men, as the armistice had come and justice to Armenia was inevitable."

"Unfortunately, though 16 months have passed, Armenia has received only murder and massacre from her enemies. Therefore, in this hour of despair, we Armenian mothers of American boys whom we gave gladly to the armies of the United States, plead for the life of our mothers and sisters, and their little babes."

SHIPOWNERS SAY THEY
WERE DISREGARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The reply of Rear Admiral William S. Benson, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, to the protest of the American Steamship Owners Association against the board's plan to enter into an alliance with the Hamburg-American Line by which Shipping Board ships would be used to re-establish that company's former lines, expresses the wish that the association had consulted the board before it took its stand on the subject in order that it might have had all the facts before it.

Replying to Rear Admiral Benson's reply, the association points out that the board did not consult American ship owners at all before making its decision.

SENATE DEFEATS
HIGH RENT INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The measure calling for an investigation of high rents, proposed by Representative Martin Hays and already passed by the House of Representatives, was voted down in the Senate yesterday by a standing vote of 9 to 17. A roll call vote was refused. The measure provided that the joint judiciary committee on judiciary be instructed to invite to a conference for the purpose of discussing means to insure relief from the present rent situation, the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and the chairman of the State Commission on the Necessaries of Life.

REPORT ON ONTARIO'S
POWER PLANT ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Province of Ontario will be required to pay \$25,000,000 or \$27,000,000 within the next two years for completing the work of the Hydro-Electric Commission, the publicly owned power enterprise of the people of Ontario, according to the annual report of Geoffrey T. Clarkson, auditor of the commission, tabled in the Legislature. In addition almost the same amount of money will be required if the commission proceeds with its proposed program of hydro-electric radial railways.

Of the money required \$21,500,000 will be required to complete the \$40,000,000 works being constructed at Chippewa on the Niagara peninsula and \$4,000,000 to complete the \$5,000,000 works being constructed at Nipigon, in northern Ontario.

Mr. Clarkson's report to the govern-

ment says: "I beg to report (in reply to the government request) that there is, in my opinion, every reason to justify the government in giving the commission a full measure of support in its efforts to develop and utilize the power resources of this Province, particularly in view of the heavy advances in the cost of coal, and other fuel, which have taken place in the last year or two, and further advances which are likely to occur in the near future."

Pointing out that the debt of the Province is now \$100,000,000 and that the money needed for the purpose of the commission will have to be borrowed in Canada, owing to the excessive rates of borrowing in the United States and the impossibility of selling new securities in Great Britain, Mr. Clarkson declares that there should be the most complete confidence between the government and the commission and a complete and frank understanding with regard to undertakings. Money necessary should be financed before work is started.

Mr. Clarkson also proposes that the treaty between Canada and the United States with regard to the amount of water that may be taken from the Niagara River should be amended. He claims that unless this is done the Ontario Power Company's plant, which belongs to the Hydro-Electric Commission, must curtail its operations so as to permit the Chippewa power canal to be used to its full extent. "It would be of advantage," says Mr. Clarkson, "if an amendment be obtained so that an additional supply of water can be obtained for such works (as the Chippewa canal)."

PACKERS' ATTORNEY
DEFENDS METHODS

Proposed Regulatory Measure
Is Opposed in House As Tending
Toward Public Ownership
—Trust Agreement Admitted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—J. M. Lightfoot, attorney for Wilson & Co., meat packers, in opposing the bill for the regulation of the meat-packing industry now before the House Agriculture Committee, declared yesterday that he objected to it because it was drawn on the theory of ultimate government ownership.

Sydney Anderson (R.), Representative from Minnesota, who is urging the passage of the bill, objected that that was not his understanding of the bill. "If the government had exercised its powers under the Sims bill, and reached out and taken over the distribution system, there would have had to be government ownership," Mr. Lightfoot retorted, and went on to say that the work could not be done so extensively or so efficiently unless the packers controlled their own distributive system.

"The whole theory of the Federal Trade Commission's findings was made on the theory that the packers were a combination in restraint of trade, and that was the only justification for the proposed legislation," Mr. Lightfoot asserted.

Legal Right Disputed

Only on the theory that it is a monopoly, would the government have power to legislate on the charge that they were violating the anti-trust laws.

Mr. Anderson insisted that it was not necessary to find a monopoly in order to regulate public facilities. "Congress has power to regulate such public utilities as refrigerator cars and unloading depots, but I don't believe the railroads, under their chartered powers, would have the right to take over and operate stockyards," returned the lawyer for the packers.

Edward Voigt (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, suggested that a law could be passed covering such a situation.

"A law could not be passed unless the railroads operated under federal charter," contended Mr. Lightfoot. "Taking up the subject of the alleged agreement between packers to divide business on a 50-50 basis, he stated that he did not believe it was a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, because it does not affect adversely the public interest. The public is not interested, he said, in knowing what are the proportions of Armour or Swift or any other packers. Moreover, if producers of live stock have a right to organize and agree as to distribution, packers have similar rights."

"If the law does not prohibit it, it ought to," remarked Mr. Anderson.

Packers Defended
"It is a question how far you can go without destroying the right of contract guaranteed by the Constitution," said the lawyer. "The packers clean up the markets every day and are a great sustaining force. There could be no markets without them. It is immaterial what percentage they buy."

The witness repeatedly insisted that the packers' goods must be sold. It has been alleged that there is more meat in the possession of the packers than they want to carry, foreign exchange conditions having interfered with selling much of it abroad and there is a suspicion that it may have to be sold in the United States more cheaply than is to the packers' liking.

Several lawyers for the packers have referred to the fact that the public had become so prejudiced that it was eating less meat, and M. W. Borders, attorney for Morris & Co., who was on the stand on Saturday, made a point of the fact that the packers had submitted to the decree because of public opinion.

The decree, he said, goes farther than any valid legislation could go, and gives all the relief necessary.

HOMESTEADING IN
HAWAII IMPERILED

Bill Introduced in Congress Providing for Releasing of Lands Amended to Eliminate the Homesteading Feature

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Senator John H. Wise, member of the Hawaiian legislative commission to Washington, who returned to Honolulu recently from the national capital, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the bill introduced in Congress by the House Committee on Territories virtually does away with future homesteading in the Hawaiian Islands.

The measure was introduced against the protests and arguments of the members of the commission, which was headed by Gov. Charles J. McCarthy. It provides that all highly developed agricultural lands in the Territory be re-leased to sugar plantations for a term of 15 years, without the withdrawal clause, upon the expiration of existing leases.

Under a concurrent resolution adopted by the Hawaiian Legislature of 1919, Congress was memorialized to amend the Organic Act to provide for the re-lease of one-fifth of the highly developed lands to plantations, and the homesteading of the remaining four-fifths. According to Senator Wise, the Territories Committee eliminated the homesteading feature from the bill because of the failure of homesteaders to make their homes on the land, and because they generally wait until they have secured title and then sell out, preferably to the plantations. The committee apparently felt that in the end the plantations would get the lands anyway, and so, rather than let the individual who drew the land derive all the benefits, decided that these benefits should go to the entire Territory, Senator Wise says.

In its general bill covering the re-lease and other features, the Committee on Territories provided for the creation of a Hawaiian home commission of five persons, the object being to rehabilitate the Hawaiian race and place Hawaiians back on the lands. At least two of the members of this commission must be Hawaiians.

The commission will have charge of the setting aside of lands for the exclusive use of the Hawaiians, and the project involves some 200,000 acres. Water sources will be provided and fences built by the commission, so that the \$3000 which each landholder is entitled to borrow under the terms of his agreement can be used for the building of a home and outbuildings, and the purchase of equipment and live stock.

The measure also contemplates the appointment of two experts to advise the Hawaiian landholders on all matters of importance, including the kind of crops to plant, when to plant them, and where to market them. It is also provided that the commission create a market and assist the landholders in the selection of their farm stock.

It is expected that this project will tend to build up a so-called middle class of citizen farmers in Hawaii, for many years the earnest desire of the Hawaiian leaders who believe that their fellow citizens should return to agricultural pursuits.

DAYLIGHT-SAVING
MEASURE PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The emergency preamble of the daylight-saving bill was passed by the House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 172 to 29. The preamble was also adopted in the Senate yesterday by a vote of 36 to 1. It must now be signed by Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, in order to make the daylight-saving measure effective at once. The Senate also adopted, without debate, resolutions to Congress urging the passage of a daylight-saving law.

AID FOR WOMEN'S
COLLEGES IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—An urgent demand for more active cooperation in the financial support of women's colleges was made in a recent address to Cincinnati women by Miss Helen

GARRISON
Correct in Height
and Design
Always ask for
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
ESTABLISHED 1858

Taft, acting president of Bryn Mawr College. Although making a special plea for an endowment fund to increase the salaries of faculty members of her own institution, Miss Taft, who is the daughter of Prof. William Howard Taft, argued the cause of all women's colleges in the United States.

"Should we attempt to secure the money absolutely necessary to raise professors' salaries by increasing tuition," she declared, "it would mean an absolute cleavage between the rich and the poor. Tuition increases would make it quite impossible for the type of girl who, perhaps, gets most from college, to go there. Our most valuable alumnæ are those who entered college with the idea of making their own way in the world."

ECONOMIC EFFECTS
OF PROHIBITION

Hospitals Saving Large Sums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its New York News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Any movement which is designed to defeat the purposes of the Federal Prohibition Amendment is going to have a mighty hard time in overcoming the sentiment which a constantly increasing list of economic benefits from dry conditions is building up," says a business man who has been watching the effects of prohibition in this city. "The tremendous sums which have been saved in the hospitals of this city alone in the few months in which prohibition has been in force must open the eyes of a lot of people."

"Prohibition has reduced the number of alcoholic patients cared for in the hospital of the city from 70 to 90 per cent in the last year," says an article in the New York Tribune, "and in Bellevue Hospital alone has released attendants and equipment so that nearly 7000 new patients a year, based on the average stay of five and one-half days a patient, can be cared for."

"Getting drunk will soon be a lost art," an official of New York Hospital said yesterday. "The fact that there are fewer calls for intoxication means our doctors and nurses will have more time for other work inside the hospital."

"The City of New York ambulance service reports a marked drop in calls for all cases, including intoxication, has resulted since prohibition was put into force. The following figures of the service for alcoholic calls shows the reduction effected in the last year. January, 1919, 412; February, 1919, 364; January, 1920, 307; February, 1920, 123.

"At Bellevue, where more alcoholic cases are cared for than in any other institution in the city, the reduction in calls for ambulances to bring in 'drunks' is even more impressive. Statistics follow: January, 1919, 136; February, 1919, 92; January, 1920, 21; February, 1920, 10.

"The emptying of the alcoholic wards in Bellevue, continues the article, will permit city officials to carry out plans for giving more attention to other cases.

"New York Hospital," it says, "with the largest ambulance service of any institution in the city, shows the following record for alcoholic calls: January, 1919, 53; February, 1919, 47; January, 1920, 28; February, 1920, 14."

"Greatest Economic Factor"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its New York News Office
NEW YORK, New York—"With a clear insight and common sense we have amended our Constitution and have provided the greatest single economic factor looking toward material prosperity ever created by legislative enactment," Frank A. Vanderlip, New York banker, is credited with having stated before the Economic Club recently. "I believe that the economic value of prohibition will eventually be an influence for the prosperity of society, the like of which will amaze ourselves and the world."

CATTLE FOR BELGIUM

NEW YORK, New York—A large and regular movement of Canadian cattle from this country, consigned to the Belgian Government, will be started within the next few days to continue throughout the greater part of the year.

ITALIAN AVIATORS IN ECUADOR

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—Italian aviators arrived here yesterday from Genoa for the purpose of organizing a school of aviation.

Hot Pack Cold Pack and Steam Pressure Canning
GOOD LUCK RED JAR RINGS
Good Luck-Rubbers are standard equipment on Atlas 12 1/2 Seal and other fruit jars. 15c per doz. 2 doz. for \$2.50. Send 2c stamp for booklet "Cold Pack Canning." If your grocer doesn't keep Good Luck Rubbers, send 15c for sample doz. or 25c for 2 doz. to be mailed with the booklet. Boston Cold Pack Canning Co., 150 Portland St., Cambridge, Mass.

Wholesale Jewelers
Caring for the needs of the Retail Jewelers of the Great Southwest
EDWARDS - LUDWIG - FULLER JEWELRY CO.
KANSAS CITY MISSOURI

ADMIRAL WILSON
CRITICIZES BOATS

Yachts Not Fit for Convoy Service on High Seas, He Testifies at the Fletcher Trial—Lack of Oiling Facilities

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Yachts composing the convoy forces under command of Rear Admiral William B. Fletcher at Brest "were not proper boats to escort vessels on the high seas," Admiral Henry B. Wilson, commander of the Atlantic fleet, testified yesterday before the naval board investigating Rear Admiral Fletcher's removal from the Brest command by Rear Admiral Sims in October, 1917.

Admiral Wilson told the court that on succeeding Rear Admiral Fletcher at Brest, he at once decided not to send transports to sea under "such camouflaged escort" unless positively ordered to do so by Rear Admiral Sims. The witness said he urged the necessity of basing an adequate destroyer force on Brest for the outward convoy of American troop and supply transports in several communications to Admiral Sims shortly after assuming command. In one of these communications, placed in the record, Admiral Wilson directly attributed the sinking of the Antilles to the ineffective yacht escorts.

There were only five coal-burning destroyers at Brest on November 1, the admiral said, while a total of 33 were based on Queenstown.

Under cross-examination by counsel for Rear Admiral Fletcher, Admiral Wilson disagreed with Capt. Byron C. Long, Rear Admiral Sims' aide for operations at London, that there was a lack of oiling facilities at Brest. Captain Long previously had testified that this had led Rear Admiral Sims to deny Rear Admiral Fletcher's request for oil-burning destroyers there. The oiling facilities at Brest, Admiral Wilson declared, were adequate for "quite a large force."

GENERAL STRIKE IN
AMERICA PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Although it is thought that the present harbor strike may be referred for settlement to the new board of arbitration in Washington, established under the Esch-Cummings Act, there is talk here of a general strike of the 6,000,000 union men of the country. William A. Mahler, vice-president and secretary of the Marine Workers Affiliation, is authority for the statement that conferences are being arranged to formulate plans for a general and national strike of the 4,000,000 workers of the American Federation of Labor and the 2,000,000 independent unionists. The reason given is the belief on the part of Labor that powerful employing interests are conspiring to deprive the workers of their eight-hour day. It is said the plans will be laid before Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and his cooperation asked.

DEBT REDUCTION
ONLY TEMPORARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The announcement that the United States debt was reduced by \$500,000,000 in March conveys a false impression, according to a statement sent from the Treasury Department to the governors of the Federal Reserve Banks, in which it is pointed out that the March reduction was only temporary, owing to large receipts from income and excess profits taxes. The

THEATRICAL

COHAN & HARRIS Present

"THREE
FACES EAST"
With VIOLET HEMING

One of the most interesting mystery plays in years.

April 12—Everett, Washington

April 13—Aberdeen, Washington

April 14—South Bend, Washington

April 8-9-10—Vancouver, B. C.

April 15-16-17—Portland, Oregon

Louis Mann

IN

Friendly Enemies

SECOND YEAR OF

INTERNATIONAL SUCCESS

Apr. 4 to 17—Shubert Theatre, Kansas City, Mo.

COHAN & HARRIS Present

Mrs. Fiske & Co.

IN

"Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans"

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Week of April 4th

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Week of April 11th

COHAN & HARRIS present

THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT

"GOING UP"

Monday, April 5, Washington, North Carolina.

Tuesday, April 6, Winston, North Carolina.

Wednesday, April 7, Durham, North Carolina.

Thursday, April 8, Frederickburg, Virginia.

Friday, April 9, Frederick, Maryland.

Saturday, April 10, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

statement reads, in part, as follows: "The income and profits taxes paid in March amounted to \$919,000,000, on the basis of treasury daily statements, while the government's other current revenues amounted only to about \$180,000,000. Its current expenditures in March exceeded \$537,000,000. Obviously the government must be a heavy borrower in April and May, and the public debt will be again increased in those months. The fact that so large a proportion of the government's annual income is paid in four months of the year, March, June, September and December, will necessarily result in fluctuations of the public debt.

"The operations for the first nine months of the fiscal year 1920 show a current deficit of \$214,000,000."

MAINE WATER POWER
SURVEY PROGRESSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

AUGUSTA, Maine—The Maine Water Power Commission, now busily engaged in making surveys of the State, has obtained the cooperation of the Engineering Council in the study of the larger problems involved and the broader questions of general policy. The council is composed of men appointed by the four great national engineering societies as a mark of preference and esteem which the members feel for the men so designated and in recognition of honorable and distinguished proficiency.

The list of men composing the water conservation committee of the council speaks for itself to engineers or to men who have dealt in large engineering problems: Calvert Trowley, executive head of the Westinghouse Electric Company; Charles T. Main, eminent Boston engineer and president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Allen Hazen, world authority on the sanitation of public water supplies; M. O. Leighton, formerly head of the Water Resources Branch of the United States Geological Survey; Arthur E. Morgan, chief engineer of the Miami Conservancy Board for control of Ohio River floods; Arthur P. Davis, director of the United States Reclamation Service and president of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

REPUBLICAN AID FOR
SCHOOL PLAN SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, has received from Judson Wright, president of the New York State Teachers Association, Olive M. Jones, president of the New York Principals Association, and William McCoy, chairman of the Illinois School Committee, a petition asking that this plan be inserted in the Republican platform.

"Recognizing that the public schools are the bulwark of democracy and that upon them rests the duty of preparing the future citizenry of the nation, and that the present shortage of trained teachers constitutes a serious menace to the welfare of society, the Republican Party advocates increased national support of schools, the creation of a national Department of Education, with representation in the Cabinet, and the development of a public school system that will furnish equal educational opportunity to all the children of every state in the union."

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

BOOTH THEATRE

W. 45th St. Evenings at 8:30

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

LEE KUBERT Presents

MR. LEO DITRICHSTEIN

IN THE PURPLE MASK

48th St. Thea. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

A Romance of the Big Woods

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

BOOTH THEATRE

W. 45th St. Evenings at 8:30

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

LEE KUBERT Presents

MR. LEO DITRICHSTEIN

IN THE PURPLE MASK

48th St. Thea. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

A Romance of the Big Woods

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

BOOTH THEATRE

W. 45th St. Evenings at 8:30

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

LEE KUBERT Presents

MR. LEO DITRICHSTEIN

IN THE PURPLE MASK

48th St. Thea. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

A Romance of the Big Woods

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

BOOTH THEATRE

W. 45th St. Evenings at 8:30

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

LEE KUBERT Presents

MR. LEO DITRICHSTEIN

IN THE PURPLE MASK

48th St. Thea. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

A Romance

REFERENDUM ASKED ON SOLDIER BONUS

Former New York Legion Official Seeks Nation-Wide Membership Vote on Question—Says Fate Is in the Balance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A national referendum on the demanding of bonuses by the American Legion is urged by George Brokaw Compton, who recently resigned the chairmanship of the New York County Committee of the legion as a protest against a legion demand for a blanket bonus. Mr. Compton characterizes such a course as a departure from the avowed purposes and ideals of the organization.

"The American Legion is hanging in the balance," said Mr. Compton. "It is faced by the necessity of choosing between two courses, one of which will lead it up into the ranks of powerful and useful organizations in American life; the other will cast upon it a blight of public resentment as a body of self-seeking men to whom national welfare is a secondary consideration. From this blight it can never recover. What the public and what Congress want to know at the present time is, whether a majority of the 4,000,000 ex-service men in the country want a flat bonus for every ex-service man regardless of his needs, and also whether the aims and ambitions of the majority of these men are directed toward individual benefits or toward national benefits."

"I have no hesitation in stating it to be my sincere belief that a majority of former service men will not want a blanket bonus when they realize the effect that demanding such a bonus will create in public sentiment and in national financial and economic conditions. It is also my belief that former service men are almost unanimous in desiring to use their war experiences only for the welfare of the nation, and that they are unanimously in favor of immediate and adequate relief for men physically disabled in service and for the widows and orphans of those who died in service and for financial relief, either in the form of adjusted compensation or government loans for such as are in actual need because of their service."

"My conviction on these points has been strengthened during the past week by unsolicited letters from every part of the country, not only from officers of far distant posts, but also from former enlisted men not connected with the legion. The subject of a blanket bonus for all who were in the service has become almost overnight a matter of tremendous political and financial importance to the American people. In demanding such a bonus I do not believe that the National Executive Committee of the legion is acting in accordance with the wishes of a majority of legion members."

Referring to the charge that has been made and indignantly denied, that Congress plans to spend \$2,000,000,000 in bonuses in order to win the soldier vote, Mr. Compton says: "It is pretty difficult to put any other interpretation upon statements of many legislators that a bonus for soldiers cannot be evaded. The bartering of votes for bonuses between the American Legion and Congress is undignified and degrading. The sensible solution lies either in a national referendum among American Legion members or in a popular vote at the polls in November."

ECUADOR-COLUMBIA FRIENDSHIP PLEDGE

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—Alfredo Baquerizo Moreno, President of Ecuador, and President Suarez, of Colombia, met on Sunday at the boundary between the two countries. While the national hymns of Ecuador and Colombia were played, the two presidents shook hands. At the same time contingents of Ecuadorian and Colombian troops rendered military honors. Fêtes were held through both countries in celebration of the meeting of the two chief executives, which is characterized as sealing the friendship of Colombia and Ecuador.

CONFEREES AGREE ON POST OFFICE BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A final agreement on the \$462,000,000 postoffice appropriation bill was reached yesterday by the House and Senate conferees. The Senate managers receded from the Senate amendment authorizing the retention until June 30, 1921, of postal tube equipment in the postoffices at New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and Boston. Use of the tubes was discontinued some years ago, but the equipment was never removed.

Senate amendments providing for the appointment of a joint congressional commission to inquire into the present mail transportation system, with a view to making recommendations for its improvement were approved.

AMERICANS NOT IN BOLSHEVIST HANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Dr. A. W. Stickney, a geologist, formerly connected with the United States Geological Survey, and H. D. T. Reynolds, both United States citizens, who, the State Department was informed some days ago, had been captured by the Bolsheviki at Novonikolaevsk, are safe, and undisturbed by the Bolsheviki authorities, in the Altai district of Siberia, the department announced yesterday. Its information was received from the United States Consul at Harbin, Manchuria.

ASSEMBLY ASKED TO FULFILL THREAT

New York Anti-Saloon Official Demands That It Send Him to Prison or Disavow Committee's Refusal to Hear Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the New York Assembly proceed to put him in jail, as it has threatened, and

ASSEMBLY ASKED TO FULFILL THREAT

New York Anti-Saloon Official Demands That It Send Him to Prison or Disavow Committee's Refusal to Hear Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the New York Assembly proceed to put him in jail, as it has threatened, and

machinery on a larger scale than heretofore to farming," it is said. "On the Pacific Coast labor is fully employed, except possibly around Seattle, and there is the same shortage of farm labor as elsewhere. The number of strikes, with accompanying unemployment, is small throughout the country. Average earnings continued practically at the peak in the eastern manufacturing districts. "Commenting on the drift away from the farm to the cities, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York remarks that the competition of the industrial centers for labor is depleting the supply of farm workers, and the younger generation is leaving the farms for the supposedly wider opportunities offered by the city. An investigation

A NOTABLE BUILDING PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England.—The success which has attended the Sales Buildings in New York has induced Mr. Bush to purchase the Aldwych site in London, the yearly ground rent of which alone is £55,000, for the purpose of erecting Sales Buildings to be run on the same lines as in New York. Let it be understood at once that the idea that has gained some currency to the effect that it is to be a sky-scraper is entirely erroneous. Under the present building regula-

LABOR PLAN HELD TO BE UNLAWFUL

Massachusetts Supreme Court Enjoins Union From Striking to Compel Employer to Accept Collective Bargaining Contract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A strike to enforce collective bargaining is an illegal strike, according to a recent decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, in the case of the Polson Engraving Company vs. William McNeil et al.

"This is the first decision on that subject in this country," William M. Noble of Boston said. "The significance of the opinion has not reached the newspaper columns because the words 'collective bargaining' are not used in the text, for the reason that the term 'collective bargaining' is not known to the law as legal phraseology."

Justice Henry King Braley wrote the opinion and says, that at a meeting of the local union, of which two of the defendants are president and secretary, it was voted to submit to the photo engraving establishments of this city a form of proposed contract providing among other things for a scale of wages and hours, for a fixed ratio of apprentices and "that all disputes not covered by the agreement should be submitted to an arbitration committee of two from each party, but if they failed to agree, a fifth member was to be chosen by the committee."

SHOE MANUFACTURER BLAMES RETAILERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"If there is profiteering in the shoe business it is the retailer who is getting the benefit of it, not the wholesaler," so one manufacturer of shoes told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently. "We have to pay from three to four times as much for leather as we paid before the war and then we are never sure of our supply. There seems to be a great shortage everywhere and those first in the market get what there is, while late comers are obliged to go without. Russia, our source of supply before the war, is now closed to us."

In addition to the scarcity and increased cost of leather, is the greatly increased cost of labor. Men, who before the war accepted \$20 as a good week's wage, are now getting \$60 and are continually asking for more, saying that they must have it because of their living expenses."

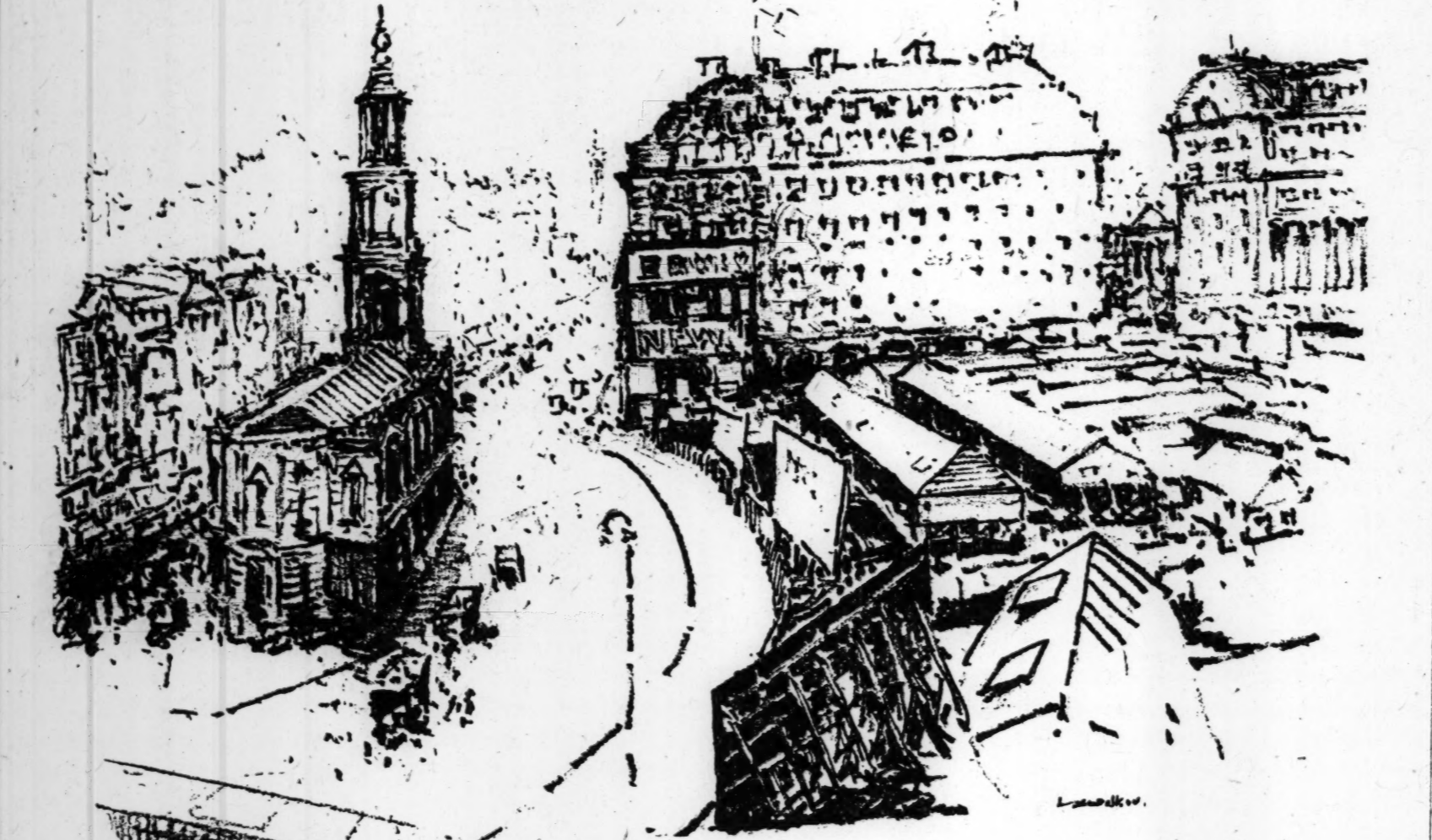
JAPAN'S FLYING REGULATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A Japanese aerial commission has drafted flying regulations for Japan which will be introduced into the Diet for legislative enactment. The regulations cover manufacture and registration of aeroplanes, outline air ways, restrict flights over cities, prohibit flight over imperial palaces and otherwise are designed to promote interest in aviation.

COTTON YARN INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An investigation by the Federal Trade Commission to determine the causes for the increased prices of combed cotton yarn during the last five years was ordered yesterday by the House. The commission will make its inquiry under a resolution by John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, which declared that the increases aggregated "several hundred per cent," and were "greatly in excess" of the advance in the prices of raw cotton and labor.



The Aldwych Site, Showing Strand Frontage, St. Mary-le-Strand, Marconi House and the Waldorf

MR. COLBY CONSIDERS DEPARTMENT PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, in a reply yesterday to the proposals by Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State, for reorganization of the State Department, remarked that the Lansing recommendation was carefully drawn and had behind it years of study by a man whose views were entitled to great weight. He did not wish to say now what changes he might favor, having been connected with the department so short a time, but he felt already that many branches were undermanned and understaffed and he realized that great difficulty was experienced in keeping men of the highest ability at the moderate salaries the department could offer.

Mr. Colby also felt that many specialists were doing their work very quietly, and that their services were not sufficiently appreciated.

PROGRESS OF PLAN TO FINANCE CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Information was received in Washington yesterday to the effect that Thomas W. Lamont, the New York financier and head of the American consortium group, has reached a working agreement with Japanese banking interests for the operation in southern Manchuria eastern inner Mongolia of the new consortium for financing China. This agreement is subject to the approval of the Japanese Government, but it is understood that the substance of the plan will be acceptable. Certain details, however, remain to be settled.

Negotiations for a basis whereby Japan might participate in the consortium with Great Britain, France and the United States have been carried on by Mr. Lamont on a basis of pooling undeveloped and new options granted by the Chinese Government for joint development by the consortium groups. By the plan arranged, Japan's chief development, the South Manchuria Railway, would be left intact under Japanese control.

ANTHRACITE WAGE CONTRACT EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—It is expected that operators and miners will agree on a new wage contract for the anthracite coal fields within a fortnight, and that immediately thereafter a tri-district convention will be called, probably at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, to ratify or reject the agreement, according to Philip Murray, international vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America. If the agreement is ratified it will be put into operation at once, he said.

thus disclose to the public whatever justification it may have for its accusations, or else disavow the action of the joint committee, in obedience to the command of a wet member of the Assembly, in denying a hearing to the representative of a large majority of those most interested in one side of pending legislation, is demanded by William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, in a letter to Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet.

"If the Assembly does not immediately do its utmost to put me in jail, then its threat so to do will be understood as a high-handed attempt to intimidate me into silence, and, failing in this, an outrageous effort to furnish an excuse for barring me by force at the behest of a mob," writes Mr. Anderson.

"I do not believe that the Assembly dares, or ever intended, to imprison me. I charge that the resolution to this effect was passed to lay a foundation for permanent denunciation of my statements (while dodging an honest, thorough investigation of everything pertinent), in an effort to avoid public condemnation and its political consequences by trying to discredit the Anti-Saloon League in advance of the fall campaign."

"I charge, further, that the purpose back of this threat was to break, if possible, the damaging force of my exposition that the beer movement is an effort to make the very Assembly which has thrown out the Socialists on the ground that they are opposed to the government now itself defy the sovereignty of the federal government by attempted nullification."

Mr. Anderson repeats his charge of a de facto working arrangement between wet Republicans and Tammany.

FARM HELP SITUATION SAID TO BE CRITICAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Farming is approaching a crisis in the United States because of the difficulty in obtaining labor and the drift of young men to the cities, according to a summary of business conditions prepared by the Federal Reserve Board.

"The labor shortage in agricultural operations throughout the country appears to be critical, and is only partially relieved by the application of

made recently by Prof. G. F. Morgan, of the New York State Agricultural College, and John B. Shepard of the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates, shows that the number of persons on New York farms decreased 3 per cent in the period between February 1, 1919, and the same date in 1920, while the number of hired men decreased 7 per cent. Basing their figures upon data obtained from more than 3000 farms, and applying these figures to the entire State in the same proportion, the estimates show that during 1919, approximately 35,000 men and boys left agriculture for other industries, while in the same period only 11,000 went from other industries into farming."

CITY GOVERNMENTS FOUND INEFFICIENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—That municipal governments as a whole are wasteful and inefficient, that one of the worst failures under state administration is the management of the schools, and that bad politics is responsible for both conditions, is found by the joint committee of the Legislature on taxation and retrenchment in a report based on a year's study of city governments. The report recommends as remedies putting control of schools and school budgets in the hands of those who are also responsible for the tax burden; centralization of executive branches under a single official directly responsible to the electors; granting of the greatest amount of home rule possible to cities; abolition of all part-time service in all bureaus, discouragement of positions to be held by unpaid or nominally paid appointees; improvement of assessment methods, and cutting down of the list of property exempted from taxation.

GOVERNORS INVITED TO MAINE

AUGUSTA, Maine—A proposal that the governors' conference be held this year in Maine, early in June or late in September, was sent by Gov. Carl E. Milliken yesterday, to the chief executive of each State in the Union. He acted upon instructions voted by his executive council and advice from the Maine Centennial Celebration Committee.

Henry F. Miller PIANOS

GRANDS... UPRIGHTS... PLAYERS

Refinement of product (not volume of business) has been the governing policy of our organization for nearly sixty years.

We attribute the reputation of Henry F. Miller pianos and their large demand, entirely to our unbroken persistence in this policy over so long a manufacturing period.

We solicit inspection and comparisons at our

WAREROOMS ... 395 Boylston St., Boston

Betty Wales Dresses

New Season Models

Familiarity with Betty Wales Dresses proclaims a knowledge of the finer angles of correct dressing. At this time the shops that sell Betty Wales Dresses are displaying early summer models. You will find in these new frocks and gowns the delicate shades that suggest the advent of the new season, as well as the lines and trimmings of which Fashion approves.

Betty Wales Dresses are sold by only one store in each vicinity and each dress is absolutely guaranteed.

Sizes: Misses 14 to 20; Women 34 to 44

Betty Wales Dressmakers
1110 Waldorf Building New York City

Look for this Label

CASE OF IRELAND AS SINN FEIN SEES IT

Extracts From Pamphlets of Organization Show That Sinn Fein "Demand Rightful Status as Sovereign State"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. DUBLIN, Ireland.—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor who called recently at the offices of the Sinn Fein organization was given a sheaf of their pamphlets with permission to cull from them what he wished, and the following are a few extracts which throw some light on the Irish situation, naturally from a purely Sinn Fein standpoint.

"The Case of Ireland" commences with three quotations from the speeches of British ministers. "Joseph Chamberlain in 1885," it points out, "said, 'It is a system which is founded on the bayonets of 30,000 soldiers encamped permanently in a hostile country.' Mr. Lloyd George in 1917 said, 'There remains the one invincible fact today that Ireland is no more reconciled to British rule than she was in the days of Cromwell.' And thirdly, Lord Curzon in 1919: 'If the noble lord could show the government how to govern Ireland without maintaining 40,000 men in that country, he would be conferring a great favor on them.'"

What Sinn Fein Claims

"Ireland," it continues, "demands her ancient and rightful status as a sovereign independent state. She claims recognition as a separate nationality, and the right to decide her own destiny according to the will of the people ascertained by sound democratic methods. Of her separate nationality and absolute distinctiveness from the people of England there can be no question. A clear line of demarcation in every way is shown. Geographically, Ireland is less an appendage of England than England is of France."

"Every effort has been made to break up the national organization since the invasion of the Norman rulers, 700 years ago, but the Irish people remain unsubdued, and a coherent and organized whole who repudiate the right of England to possess or rule their country."

"On every occasion when opportunity presented itself, Irishmen have resisted the English usurpation by force of arms. In the past hundred and twenty years, the Irish have risen six times, culminating with the rising in 1916. English Government in Ireland rests solely on physical force. Even the Irish police are the mere stationary part of the occupying army, and are directly under the control of the English Government."

For Complete Separation

"There has never been a time since the English first came into the country, when, if it were put to the vote, the overwhelming majority of the Irish people would not claim independence. This was shown in 1918, when 73 of the 105 members returned, stood for complete separation from the British Empire."

"Today Ireland has turned her back on the counsels of despair, and the vast majority of the people of Ireland are full of hope and confidence and are determined to state their demands in clear and unambiguous terms and to back them by deeds whenever an opportunity occurs."

"Despite the laws against drilling and discipline, the Irish Volunteers are a drilled and disciplined body, and are an armed body, in spite of laws

against possession of arms. They have faced imprisonment, and refused to plead in any court set up by England in Ireland, and in 1916 faced an enemy outnumbering them by 30 to 1. It is well to keep in mind that men endowed with such a spirit will be prepared again to shed their blood for Ireland's freedom."

Looking Backward

"English misrule under Elizabeth, James I, and Cromwell failed to break the Irish spirit, so the Union of 1800 was carried into effect, which was so strongly denounced by Gladstone. The last century is marked by nearly 100 coercion acts, by the suppression of free speech, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and of trial by jury. The methods of the last two years are too well known to need repetition."

"Ireland compares favorably in acreage with Portugal, Greece, Bulgaria, or Serbia, and even England is only a third larger. She is rich in soil and mineral resources with splendid waterways and harbors, yet the population has been reduced in 70 years from 8,295,000 to 4,390,000. Its industry, commerce, and agriculture have been destroyed by a jealous power which knows no mercy."

Revenue and Taxation

"The English Treasury takes Irish money, keeps the accounts, prevents an Irish check on them, and even so shows that for the year ending March, 1918, the Irish revenue was £26,865,000, the expenditure being £13,002,000, showing a clear gain to the British Exchequer of £13,863,000. In 1804 the British Financial Relations Commissioners appointed by England found that Ireland had been over-taxed to the extent of £3,000,000 per annum. Since that time taxation has increased from £1. 8s. 10d. per head to £7. 14d. per head in 1918."

"The Ulster difficulty is a difficulty of English manufacture. There is no homogeneous Ulster opposed to Irish freedom. Of the nine Ulster counties only four returned a Unionist majority representation at the 1918 elections. There is in Ireland a minority of about one-fifth opposed to Irish freedom. This consists mainly of the Protestant population which is a minority in all parts of Ireland except the eastern portion of Ulster. The stimulation of religious dissension was one of the chief means adopted by the English authorities to bring about the Union and afterward to maintain it, and this has been continued to the present."

No Racial Distinction

"There is no line of racial distinction, and no diversity of material interest between Ulster and the rest of the Irish people. Ulster has decreased in population from 2,386,000 in 1841 to 1,582,000 in 1911, while there has been a decrease of 32 per cent in the number of Protestants, Episcopalians and Presbyterians since 1834. Under a free Ireland there will be no unfair discrimination between the religious sections."

"The Sinn Fein Party issued a manifesto declaring they would readily take part in a convention freely elected by the Irish people if its findings were not limited to a status within the British Empire, and a guarantee were given to American and European powers that the proceedings of the majority would be accepted by England. This offer was ignored, and the convention met lacking the support and failing to represent the views of the vast majority of the Irish people. There is no future for Ireland under the heel of England. As long as Ireland remains in bondage, so long will Irishmen be ready to face death that Ireland may live. If she is allowed to take her place amongst the nations of the world, Ireland will contribute to an important extent to the culture, civilization, and material progress of the world."

EMIGRATION PLANS FOR INDIAN EMPIRE

Deputation from British Guiana Says Authorities Wish to Make an Indian Colony of It

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—The committee appointed by the Imperial Legislative Council to discuss the colonization scheme with the British Guiana and Fiji deputations met at Delhi recently. The Hon. Dr. J. J. Nunan, Attorney-General of British Guiana, and J. A. Lockhart, a barrister and Indian resident of the colony, were present to outline their scheme and give evidence with regard to it. Mr. Banerjee was elected president.

Dr. Nunan said that he represented the Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana. The Legislative Council of that colony had accepted his scheme of colonization and the whole colony supported it, as well as the local Legislature and Executive.

The first question to be inquired into was the status of Indians in British Guiana. The deputies said that there were absolutely no racial distinctions whatever, and the Indians had held this equal status ever since they started to emigrate into the colony in 1838. There were also no social distinctions and Indians and Europeans pulled well together. The caste system prevailed, but there was great unity between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. Out of a total population of 150,000 Indians only 1800 got enfranchisement and the rest were represented by official members; but the reason was that the Indians had not worried themselves about politics, but had confined their activities chiefly to economics. They were, however, the deputies said, a most influential community on account of their thrift and industry.

Indenture System Abandoned

Dr. Nunan stated that the indenture system had been largely abolished and

only a few cases now remained. Seventy-five per cent of the cultivated land was held by Indians and 25 per cent by Europeans, excluding the sugar cane area, 39,000 acres of which were held by Indians and which was largely cultivated by unindentured labor. Local syndicates and companies did not employ indentured labor. It was the sugar planters who employed it and it was they who had most felt its abolition. Of the capital of ten millions sunk in sugar factories and plantations, more than half was British owned and the rest by indigenous people, while the state owned the land. Compulsory education was in force and the younger part of the emigrating population would not suffer for lack of educational facilities, while the teaching was carried on in their own vernaculars and the caste system was kept up.

The object of the government was to make it into practically an Indian colony and the government would pass into their hands and they were prepared to face their responsibilities. The deputies said that they were quite willing to accept an arrangement by which, after a year's trial of the scheme, the Government of India should send a deputation to investigate the matter and see how it had worked; and also that there should be resident in the colony a representative of the Government of India to watch over the interests of emigrants.

Land On Easy Terms

As regarded the scheme itself they said that £600,000 should be set aside to encourage emigration. The colony had arranged for a regular passenger and cargo steamer service to and from India for the first three years. Not more than 5000 adults a year would be given free passages. On arrival they could obtain land on easy terms in small or large holdings, or if they preferred government employment they were guaranteed the local rates of pay. This for piece work in the sugar plantations came to 3 rupees a day, and as the cost of living was 40 per cent cheaper than the ordinary wage, the earner could save at least 1 rupee a day and he would also be provided with housing accommoda-

tion. Wages would be controlled by official arbitration boards and rewards of five acres of coast or river land, protected from floods, would be given to families after three years' agricultural work in the colony.

With regard to repatriation the scheme provided that at the request of the representative of the Indian Government any family or individual would be repatriated free of cost, while a proportion would be paid if the request came from the individual himself. Cheap return tickets would be provided and a limited number of professional men, including engineers and schoolmasters, would be given free passages or at very low rates. Guarantees of the continuance of existing privileges could be furnished by the colony and the colonial office stating that their policy was a continuance of the political and commercial equality of all races.

AUSTRALIAN BUILDERS' DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The Building Employees Trades Council has notified that a recommendation is

being sent to affiliated unions that the members of the building trades should work only five days of eight hours in each week. Coincidentally a mass meeting of the Federated Builders' Laborers Union affirmed the union's demand for a 40-hour week at 2s. 6d. per hour. Master builders say that the demand would be less unreasonable were it not for the fact that a proportion of men in the building trades are "slackers" and will not do nearly as much work per man per hour as formerly.

WORKERS WANT COOPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPETOWN, South Africa.—At a meeting of the representatives of the Society of Bank Officials, Mine Surface Officials Association, Underground Officials Association, Typographical Union, and Teachers Association held in Johannesburg, the following resolution was adopted: "That in the opinion of this meeting, it is necessary and desirable to form a general council representing all the organized bodies of mental and manual workers, for the purpose of exchanging views and for the purpose of furthering objects which they have in common."

Swan & Edgar Ltd.

The increasingly popular West End House. Established 1812.
PICCADILLY CIRCUS, LONDON, W. 1

Telephone: Regent 20. Private Branch Exchange.

Forty Departments at Your Service

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Day and Evening Gowns | 21 Boots and Shoes |
| 2 Coats and Skirts | 22 Furniture (Antique and Modern) |
| 3 Day and Evening Coats | 23 Carpets |
| 4 Blouses and Golf Coats | 24 Household Linens |
| 5 Fur Coats and Fur Sets | 25 Curtains and Loose Covers |
| 6 Millinery and Hair Mounts | 26 Cretonnes and Tapestries |
| 7 Footwear | 27 Lamp Shades |
| 8 Underclothing | 28 Silver and Electro-Plate |
| 9 Underskirts | 29 Leather Goods |
| 10 Rest Gowns and Dressing Gowns | 30 Stationery |
| 11 Corsets | 31 Toys and Games |
| 12 Woven Underwear | 32 Toilet Goods |
| 13 Hosiery | 33 Real Jewellery |
| 14 Gloves | 34 Fancy Jewellery |
| 15 Lace and Ribbons | 35 Baby Linen |
| 16 Sunshades and Umbrellas | 36 Boys' Outfitting |
| 17 Scarves and Tams | 37 Girls' Outfitting |
| 18 Trimmings | 38 Gentlemen's Outfitting |
| 19 Wools and Needlework | 39 Gentlemen's Tailoring |
| 20 Dress and Silk Materials | 40 Gentlemen's Boots |

Each of these Departments is under the direct supervision of an expert who concentrates on producing and offering the finest quality merchandise at the most reasonable prices. A visit of inspection will confirm this.

For readers who cannot go to Piccadilly Circus "How to Dress with Good Taste," illustrating everything for present wear, will be sent post free on request.



THERE is more than perfect tailoring in Rowe's Serge costumes for girls—they are made to last. An extra skirt is provided—ample turnings are allowed at the seams—and only the finest Botany Serge is used. Made in all sizes for girls from 12 to 18 years.

Special price including extra skirt, 10 guineas.

ROWE

Wm. Rowe & Co., Ltd.
104 New Bond St., London, W. 1

"ISTIC" LUBRICANTS Ship Chandlery

Chemicals, Packings, etc., etc.

Arthur Lumb & Son

Atlas Oil Works

HALEFAX

J. SHEWELL & CO'S SUCCESSORS

ALBERT HILL DARTINGTON

Makers of all kinds of Structural Steelwork, girders, standards, iron buildings, sheds, etc. Pressed Steel Gutters, and Trough Flooring. Telephone 2465. Telegrams—Bridge Dartington

Passage, Shipping and Aviation Agents.
CHAS. F. HORNCastle & CO.,
18 St. Helen's Pl., Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 1.
Tel. 3054 City.

Special Facilities for Ocean Travel
Why not allow us to do all the work connected with arranging and booking your passage without the slightest trouble or extra expense to yourself? Mail orders immediately attended to, and options of the best available berths submitted by return of post.

NO BOOKING FEES.
JUST THE ORDINARY OFFICIAL FARE.
Furniture forwarded to all parts of the world.

POST YOUR Discarded Jewellery

DIAMONDS

Old Gold, Platinum, broken silver, etc., to

LANGTONS—GOLDSMITHS

Murwell Hill, London, N. 10

FOR HIGHEST OFFERS
Established 1889

PONTINGS "The House for Value" TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES in the Unrivalled GABARDINE

All that is latest and most serviceable for the woman who desires correct style together with economical outlay is provided in the great and varied selection in the Costume department. It is a collection of New Styles that should be seen with as little delay as possible—it provides an object lesson in Costume values that will be a revelation to ladies who are not yet familiar with Pontings attractions.



No. 5. Smartly tailored, SUIT, in splendid quality Gabardine. Coat lined to waist and attached self-colored silk at side of pockets. Plain straight skirt. Colors: Putty, Nigger, Grey, Sage, Navy and Black. Really wonderful values.

£5 . 15 . 6

PONTINGS
Kensington High Street,
London W. 8
(Adjoining Kensington High Street Station, and easily accessible from all parts.)

Robinson & Cleaver's

Irish Bed Linen

is delightfully fresh and comfortable and offers refinement and lasting service. We offer you our world-famed products at makers' prices.

An example: No. LR 23. Hemmed Sheets, thoroughly serviceable quality.
Size 2 1/2 yds. Pair 87/6
Size 2 3/4 yds. Pair 102/6
Size 2 7/8 yds. Pair 111/6
Pillow Cases, 10 1/2 x 20 ins., doz. 82/6
Other sizes at proportionate prices.
Linen List 28X and samples of above sent post free on request.

Robinson & Cleaver, Ltd.
BELFAST, IRELAND

Walter Austin Ltd
Birmingham.
ENGLAND

Costumes Silks
Gowns Woollens
Blouses Cottons

PETER JONES, LTD.
are about to open an
AUCTION AND ESTATE OFFICE
at their premises in
SLOANE-SQUARE, LONDON,
and will be glad to hear from you if you wish
either to
DISPOSE OF A PROPERTY IN TOWN or the COUNTRY
or to FIND one.
Their Manager has first-rate West End experience and this is his first independent position, and a very good one. You may therefore rely on services both competent and zealous.

-IRA- Modes

From Japs and Reville & Bonnier
Original and French
Millinery and Wigs
always on view.
(Opposite Balfour's)
Times or Sketches on Application

433 Oxford Street, London, W. 1.

ESTABLISHED 1889

STRUDWICK FLORIST

Every Kind of Floral Work

20, 21 Baywater Terrace

KENSINGTON GARDENS, LONDON, W.

SCOTT ADIE, Ltd.

115 & 115A REGENT STREET, LONDON



Double Breasted Ulster Coat
in Cheviots and Homespuns
Gentlemen's Suits

RUGS

McAfee's

38, DOVER ST.
PICCADILLY, W. 1.

Golf Shoes

Fitted with McAfee's rubber studs which give a perfect grip on either wet or dry soil and ideal comfort in wear. A true friend to all green committees.

Recommended and worn by

Vardon Mitchell
Braid Duncan
Taylor Herd
Ray White and others.



ALAN McAFEE, Ltd. A. B. McAfee, Sole Director

HANDIWORK OF THE
TURKS IN CILICIA

Armenian Legion of 10,000. It Is Said, Could Have Overcome Difficulties and Stopped Plots and Outrages

Special To The Christian Science Monitor.
PARIS, France.—Public opinion of the world is still under the effects of the deep impression produced by the serious events in Cilicia. Sixteen months after the armistice 20,000 Armenians have been destroyed by the Turks. Thus vanishes the last hope of any possible change in the mentality and feelings of the old oppressor.

In an interview with Ardavasté Hanemian, head of the Armenian Press Bureau in Paris, he very willingly gave a short historical account of these tragic events and their causes. "You know," said Mr. Hanemian, "that under the arrangement arrived at in 1918 between France, England and Russia, Armenia was divided into two zones of influence, of which France took Cilicia and Western Armenia. In fulfillment of this arrangement, and immediately after the signing of the armistice France sent some troops to participate in the occupation of Cilicia. These troops were mostly made up of Armenian volunteers, in fact, Alexandretta, Mersina, Tarsus, Adana and the villages of the interior were occupied by the Armenian legion. It is fitting to recall here that the Armenian soldiers of the Legion of the Orient constituted the principal element of the French forces who, in September, 1918, fought the decisive battle of Palestine under the high command of Field-Marshal Allenby.

French Replace British

"Until October, 1919, the command of the troops of occupation in Cilicia was in the hands of the English staff, but after a common understanding between France and Great Britain, the British troops of occupation were replaced at the end of October and the beginning of November, 1919, by French troops and especially by the Armenian legion.

"It was generally believed that with the occupation of Cilicia by allied forces, calm would be restored throughout the country. Therefore tens of thousands of the victims of deportation (in December, 1919, the total number of Armenians in Cilicia alone was 170,000) came from the deserts of Syria and from Mesopotamia, Hama, Hama, Deir-el-Zor, Damascus, Aleppo, and settled in Cilicia to restore the country and take up their peaceful economic and social occupations.

"Unhappily, from the first days of occupation, isolated cases of murder of Armenians by the Turks were reported from different parts of Cilicia. These cases were soon multiplied, and the Turks, encouraged by their immunity from punishment, started to operate in bands. At the end of October attacks against whole villages in the plain of Adana were already reported. According to eye-witnesses, a great number of these brigands were wearing the uniform of the Turkish police. Their audacity became such that they dared to enter the town of Adana.

"The French military authorities of Cilicia, seeing the danger, took some energetic measures to stop the aggressors, but these measures being merely temporary, only delayed the inevitable catastrophe brought about by the Nationalist troops of Mustafa Kemal, who himself was receiving orders from the government in Constantinople.

Turkish Disarmament Needed
"In November, 1919, we called the attention of the authorities to the danger which was menacing the Armenian population of Cilicia, a danger which could only be avoided by the complete disarmament of the Turks. Our voice was not heard and the disaster occurred.

"At the present hour we are still lacking details of the outrages which took place in Cilicia in January and February, 1920, 16 months after the signing of the armistice. However, we have some irrefutable documents which throw some light on the tragedy. In December, 1919, the Turks were getting ready in towns and villages and not only did the Turkish authorities fail to stop these war-like preparations, but openly helped this anti-Armenian movement. Communications were entirely cut off in some places.

"A first official dispatch from the Armenian Patriarchate of Constantinople, dated February 6, 1920, brought the news of the massacre of 2000 Armenians by the Turks in the regions of the Zeytoun and Fernoz. Another dispatch from Smyrna confirmed the sad news giving the number of victims as 7000. Later dispatches from Smyrna and Alexandria reported the massacres of Marash and the total number of victims as 20,000.

French Troops Driven Out
"Another dispatch from Constantinople confirmed these figures and added some information. The French troops had evacuated Marash in the night of February 9. As soon as this was known some 3000 Armenians tried to leave the town, but they were all destroyed by the Turks. Another group of 1500 tried to reach Ischia, between Marash and Alexandretta, but most of them perished. Of the remaining population there were still 20,000 Armenians left, 16,000 of whom were mercilessly destroyed. This information has been officially confirmed.

"How could such a disaster occur and how could the Turkish Nationalist troops organize in such numbers as to drive out the French troops of Marash?" Mr. Hanemian was asked. He explains it thus:

"It is believed that strong groups started from some towns which were in the hands of Mustafa Kemal. Op-

erations began on a small scale, but following some well-prepared plan, each village contributed a number of men as well as arms and ammunition. And so from village to village the gangs grew, and coming together were strong enough to enter Marash in the night of January 20, stir up the population already armed to the teeth, occupy the town and besiege the French garrison, which was under the command of General Querette (January 21, 1920). On February 8, Colonel Normand, aided by the Armenian legion, was able to reenter the town to rescue the garrison, but his men were soon outnumbered by the enemy and he was obliged to evacuate the city in the night of February 9."

Mr. Hanemian was asked what were the causes which led to the disaster. He said:

"They are numerous. But first of all it is due to the maintenance of the Turkish Administration. On the other hand the culprits of the old régime who were responsible for massacres and deportation have never been punished and this naturally encouraged the Turkish brigands. There is also the question of disarmament of the population. Whereas the Armenians, respecting orders and trusting in the French authorities, gave up the few arms they possessed, the Turks not only did not give up their arms but succeeded in arming themselves still more. It must also be said that no coercive measures were taken in regard to the disarmament of the population.

"In spite of their many requests, the Armenians were given no arms by the authorities of occupation. And yet the only element in which the Allies could trust was the Armenians. It is also necessary to recall that the local police were almost exclusively made up of Turks (90 per cent) and that the Christian element was only represented by 10 per cent. It is admitted that this police force openly ranged itself with the oppressors.

Lack of Encouragement

"To this should be added the lack of encouragement toward the Armenian legion which, at the time of the armistice, numbered 5000 men and could easily have been brought to 10,000, but which was allowed to fall to 2000. An Armenian legion of 10,000 could have overcome all the difficulties in Cilicia and stopped the plots of Mustafa Kemal and his associates. The Armenian authorities of Cilicia and the representatives of the Armenian Nation in Paris have many times called this to the attention of the French Government but without success.

"The Armenian population should have been armed for their defense and this would have enabled them to help, if necessary, the military forces of occupation of Cilicia in time of danger. But like all the others, our efforts to have this done failed.

MAHSUDS CONTINUE
TO RESIST BRITISH

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The frontier campaign is progressing more satisfactorily but still slowly. Recently the Derajat column made a further advance up the Tanak Zam, meeting with little opposition. The enemy lashkar confronting them was reported to be 4000 strong and Shah Daula was with them though Lala Pir the Mullah from Khost had shortly before left the Mahsud country and returned to Afghanistan. The small show of opposition encountered is believed to be due to the advice of Shah Daula to the tribesmen to wait until the column reaches Nakin, by which time he hopes to have obtained reinforcements. As to whether his presence means that there is any real Afghan support behind the Mahsuds or not is a moot point, but it is rather doubtful feeling that only a few months ago he was refused access to Kabul by Nadir Khan.

A few days after this the column advanced to Janjal, two miles from Dwa Tot, but no opposition was encountered. Numbers of the tribesmen continue to disperse and the lashkar now opposing the column has dwindled from 4000 to about 700 men. Musa Khan, who saw retribution ahead now that the column was approaching his own town of Nakin, has told the Mahsuds that they might make peace and that he would not interfere. The tribesmen, however, were quite shrewd enough to pierce behind Musa Khan's selfish motive. For months past he has urged them to "die in the last ditch" rather than yield to "the hated British" and the tribesmen have suffered heavily from following his advice and they will probably see the grim humor of continuing their opposition until Musa Khan's own stronghold of Nakin has been razed to the ground.

PECK
DRY GOODS CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Men's Silk
Shirts

Such a good assortment of them, that you should easily find just the patterns you want in the correct size. Come and see them.

(Main St. Floor)

BRITISH TRANSPORT
WORKERS' CLAIMS

Demand for Increase of 10s. for Men and 5s. for Juniors Has Occupied Attention of Transport Employers Since January

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—A weakness in the link of negotiation which most people with any experience of wages' movements have anticipated, in connection with the various government schemes, has been sharply revealed in the discussions between the unions affiliated to the Transport Workers Federation and the employers banded together under the National Alliance of Commercial Road Transport Associations and Federations.

The weakness in question has been emphasized, analyzed, and commented upon on more than one occasion in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, illustrating how, for example, in the case of the engineers, the absence of any compulsory powers to compel unorganized employers to adopt an arbitration award, led, to endless work, trouble, and irritation among the trade union officials.

There is so much to be said "or both the employers and the trade union point of view in regard to the question at issue; each side realizes the other side's difficulty with so much candor and sympathy, that, despite the "grave crisis" which the scare press announces, and "imminent national transport strike," it would come as a great surprise if a satisfactory settlement is not reached within a very few days after the parties come together again. With the history of the present negotiations leading up to the deadlock, there is little need for anyone to concern himself; suffice it to say that a claim for an increase of 10s. per week for men and 5s. a week for juniors has been engaging the attention of the various associations of employers engaged in the transport industry since the middle of January. Several conferences have been held, but open rupture was not reached until a few days ago, and apparently solely on the question of the non-affiliated employers.

Case For Employers

The problem until the present trouble has been one mainly for the trade unions. In those industries where the employers are well organized in federations, there is still indifference, and the appeals of the union officials have fallen unheeded. Briefly, the case for the employers is that they appear to be anxious, if not to meet the full demands of the unions, to grant an increase in wages. The competition, however, between the larger companies who are, in the main, affiliated to the National Alliance of Commercial Road Transport Associations and Federations, is so keen that they fear to concede any further advance at this juncture without some sort of guarantee that it would be applicable to every employer, however big or small, engaged in the transport of goods, because it would accentuate an already grave handicap by widening the gulf between the respective labor costs.

A Great Flourish of Trumpets
Additional interest is given to the situation because the matter has been discussed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Transport Industry, one of many such set up by the government with a great flourish of trumpets over a year ago.

If a strike is declared (and it is a pretty big if), it means the collapse of a scheme which had tremendous potentialities, which, with a little strengthening here and there, might even yet prove to be a powerful agent for maintaining industrial peace. One feels that the statement in a Labor paper implying that the trouble is entirely due to "an attempt of the employers to evade their responsibilities as members of the Joint Industrial Council" is extremely unfortunate and ill-advised, made evidently by one who has failed to grasp the employers' position.

According to the same writer, the position hitherto has been that any concessions obtained by the Transport Workers Federation from organized employers has been immediately forthcoming, "without difficulty," from the unorganized employers, in many cases, even "better terms" being obtained. No responsible person, either on the employers' or on the trade union side, will deny that in every industry there are to be found employers who take a pride in paying more than the "agreed rate." But to assert that "without difficulty" all advances have been applied "all round" is to assert something that will not square with the facts.

The engineers, the builders, the electricians, and a dozen and one other trades where the percentage of employers outside their respective associations is small, know better than that. Hence the persistence with

Knex Hats
For Women
are featured
in our Women's Department
because
everything we carry
must represent the utmost
in style and quality
Knex Hats
are shown here exclusively
in Kansas City
\$9 to \$28.50

Wool Brothers
WOMEN'S WEAR MEN'S WEAR
1020-22-24-26 Walnut
Kansas City, Mo.

Hadden-Woodin
218 East Eleventh St., Kansas City, Mo.
EXCLUSIVE MODES
Spring Millinery, Suits, Dresses, Coats and Blouses

ROBINSON SHOE CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Accredited Agency for the
RED CROSS SHOE

YOU CAN'T FORCE
ABC 1123
FIREPROOF
WAREHOUSE CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

John Fraser
Merchant Tailor
Gates Building, 111 East 10th Street
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Phone: Bell Main 111; Home Main 7876

Samuel Murray
Flowers
Delivered
the Florist
Part of
Telegraph
Delivery
1017 Grand Avenue
KANSAS CITY, MO.

One of the "West's" Finest and most up-to-date milk plants is now open for your inspection.
On Gilham Road at Thirty-first, Kansas City. All grades of milk and cream wholesale and retail.

Aines Farm Dairy Company
Both Phones Westport 811

Bell Coal Company
RETAIL COAL
No. 9 East 10th St. Both Phones Main 4838
KANSAS CITY, MO.

LEAVE IT TO LYLE
WHEN YOU INSURE
LYLE A. STEPHENSON
THE INSURER
10th Street Entrance R. A. Long Building
KANSAS CITY, MO.

"Like Eating at Home"
Mrs. Wagner's Cafeteria
3210 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Continuous service 6:45 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Special Chicken Dinners on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays

"Under the Old Town Clock"
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Capital and Bonds
Three Million Dollars
Member
Federal Reserve Bank.
Every Financial Service
and a friendly personnel.

Berkson Bros
1108-1110 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City, Kans., Washington, D. C.,
Topeka, Kans.

Newer Spring Modes
in Dresses, Coats, Suits,
Blouses, Separate Skirts and
Millinery

DUPLUX LIGHTING WORKS
of General Electric Co.
6 West 48th St., New York City

which, when Whitley counsils, industrial councils, have been discussed, they have endeavored to introduce legislation that would compel the recalcitrant employer to fall into line.

One Horse Shows
But whereas, in the industries mentioned, the vast majority of employers are organized, certainly the largest and most influential, the reverse is the case in regard to transport. There are thousands of little "one horse" shows figuring in the scheme of transport in London alone. There must be thousands of little companies, too, owning one, two, or three motor vehicles at the outside, vigorously competing with the big people in that class elegantly described as the London transport system, a very considerable proportion of whose employees are unorganized and unable to induce their employers to follow the "award."

That is the organized employers' problem, in so far as he has to compete with this class. Incidentally, too, it is by far the greatest of the Transport Workers Federation's problems; of which the fullest cognizance is taken by the officials. It is one to which will be given the greatest consideration before declaring finally for a strike. If the "small" employer is regarded as a nuisance by the large and organized employer, his employees are regarded as a greater nuisance by the unions. They are not to be reckoned upon in the event of a national strike. To counteract, somewhat, this latter phase, consideration has to be given to the announcement that the railwaymen will refuse to handle any goods delivered during the strike. This certainly strengthens the position of the transport workers and is in keeping with the policy of the Triple Alliance to which both they

the position hitherto has been that any concessions obtained by the Transport Workers Federation from organized employers has been immediately forthcoming, "without difficulty," from the unorganized employers, in many cases, even "better terms" being obtained. No responsible person, either on the employers' or on the trade union side, will deny that in every industry there are to be found employers who take a pride in paying more than the "agreed rate." But to assert that "without difficulty" all advances have been applied "all round" is to assert something that will not square with the facts.

The engineers, the builders, the electricians, and a dozen and one other trades where the percentage of employers outside their respective associations is small, know better than that. Hence the persistence with



Knex Hats
For Women
are featured
in our Women's Department
because
everything we carry
must represent the utmost
in style and quality
Knex Hats
are shown here exclusively
in Kansas City
\$9 to \$28.50

Wool Brothers
WOMEN'S WEAR MEN'S WEAR
1020-22-24-26 Walnut
Kansas City, Mo.

Hadden-Woodin
218 East Eleventh St., Kansas City, Mo.
EXCLUSIVE MODES
Spring Millinery, Suits, Dresses, Coats and Blouses

ROBINSON SHOE CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Accredited Agency for the
RED CROSS SHOE

YOU CAN'T FORCE
ABC 1123
FIREPROOF
WAREHOUSE CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

John Fraser
Merchant Tailor
Gates Building, 111 East 10th Street
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Phone: Bell Main 111; Home Main 7876

Samuel Murray
Flowers
Delivered
the Florist
Part of
Telegraph
Delivery
1017 Grand Avenue
KANSAS CITY, MO.

One of the "West's" Finest and most up-to-date milk plants is now open for your inspection.
On Gilham Road at Thirty-first, Kansas City. All grades of milk and cream wholesale and retail.

Aines Farm Dairy Company
Both Phones Westport 811

Bell Coal Company
RETAIL COAL
No. 9 East 10th St. Both Phones Main 4838
KANSAS CITY, MO.

LEAVE IT TO LYLE
WHEN YOU INSURE
LYLE A. STEPHENSON
THE INSURER
10th Street Entrance R. A. Long Building
KANSAS CITY, MO.

"Like Eating at Home"
Mrs. Wagner's Cafeteria
3210 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Continuous service 6:45 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Special Chicken Dinners on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays

"Under the Old Town Clock"
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Capital and Bonds
Three Million Dollars
Member
Federal Reserve Bank.
Every Financial Service
and a friendly personnel.

Berkson Bros
1108-1110 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City, Kans., Washington, D. C.,
Topeka, Kans.

Newer Spring Modes
in Dresses, Coats, Suits,
Blouses, Separate Skirts and
Millinery

DUPLUX LIGHTING WORKS
of General Electric Co.
6 West 48th St., New York City

Playground Slides
Thrills for the
Youngsters
Real fun for all the Kiddies
when there is a Playground Slide
in the yard.
And you'll be surprised to
learn how reasonably a Slide can
be purchased here!
\$20, \$25, \$36 and \$48—
depending on the size. Come in
and see them or write for a
catalog.

Schmelzer's
1214-16-18-20-22 Grand Avenue
KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE JONES STORE CO
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Spring Petticoats!
A most attractive
showing of
tub silks in all the
wanted street and
lighter shades;
tucked and ruffled
flounces. A few
jersey silks in the
same group have
pleated flounces; a
number of popular
colors. All are
splendid values at
\$6.95.

Ankle-Length Bloomers
Silk jersey and splendid, heavy quality
material; an exceptionally good line of colors;
skirted ankle: \$4.95 to \$10.00.

Jones—Walnut St., Second Floor

How we did our Home over for less than \$100.
YOU know that spring feeling when you desire to rearrange the whole house. After living shut up all winter, the wall-paper sometimes seems dingy, the rugs ugly and every piece of furniture looks like something from the zoo.

Along about dandelion time, I always begin to shift things about but the more I move them the worse they seem.

This year I was in despair. I made up my mind we would have to repaper and repaint, and buy a lot of new draperies, furniture and rugs. So I sent for the painter and the paper-hanger. But when I got their estimates I was nonplussed. Then I made a tour of the stores, and oh! the lovely things I saw. And oh! the lovely prices!

At last, one evening, I handed to my husband a list of the things I thought we needed, and the cost. He took one look at it, then at me, and we both just burst out laughing.

"What do you think I am," he said, "a munition worker?"

Then came the reaction and we were both as glum as we could be. He sat with his eyes on the ceiling, and all of a sudden he said:

"How I dislike that old chandelier!"

"Me, too," I replied, "but when we bought it, we thought it was exquisite."

"By the way," he said, "that reminds me. Coming out on the car one day I overheard an architect talking to his client. He was saying something like this, 'The trouble with half the homes in this city is that the lighting effect is wrong. People buy fixtures because they think they are pretty, instead of buying lighting effects. Oftentimes, by simply changing the distribution of light, I have shown people how to save hundreds of dollars that they were intending to spend on re-decorating or on new furnishings. You see, made a glare around the chandelier, and left great chunks of gloom along the walls and floor. The new idea in lighting is to get plenty of light in all parts of the room, without too much anywhere. This new system, called the Duplexalite, does that. It has made it possible for the first time to use in the home the Mazda C lamp, which is generally regarded as the most efficient and economical lamp yet discovered.'"

"And then he went on to tell how it was made. It seems that most of the light rays go to the ceiling and are then deflected to all parts of the room, giving a soft radiance that makes every object in the room look its best, while other rays go directly downward through a glass disc giving an increased intensity for reading or working."

To cut a long story short, my husband made some inquiries the very next day. He found that Duplexalites had long been used in several of our leading retail stores and in the best hotels and were even going to be installed in his own office. He also found that in the home they could be used with beautiful shades of silk, cretome or parchment, and so can be made to harmonize with any decorative scheme in any room, no matter how elaborate or how simple.

And when we found that an electrician could put up four or five Duplexalites in an hour, that settled it.

The upshot of it is—that for less than \$100 we have succeeded in actually doing our home over, without repapering or repainting a single room, or buying a stick of furniture—just by changing the lighting. And, as they say in the movies, "You wouldn't know the old place now."

DUPLUXALITE IS INSIDE

If you mention The Christian Science Monitor of April 6 when you write today, we will send you free of charge an attractive booklet entitled "Light Where You Want It," giving facts about good lighting, and showing many styles of decorative shades.

DUPLUX LIGHTING WORKS
of General Electric Co.
6 West 48th St., New York City

and the railwaymen are, of course, affiliated.

The matter has not yet been submitted to the Alliance, so that the decision referred to appears to be somewhat premature. Still, sufficient is known of the character of the prominent men who dominate the London District Council of the railwaymen's union to make it safe to conclude that, in the event of a possible contingency, the railwaymen will be as good as their word.

The Transport Workers Federation have accomplished so many remarkable things in the way of improving the conditions of their members—and without strikes—that one may be pardoned for declining to be harassed into a state of great anxiety on the present occasion.

LABOR AND THE ARMY

Special To The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Although Frank Tudor, leader of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party, took part in the parliamentary dinner to General Sir William Birdwood, the distinguished Imperial officer who commanded the Australians on Gallipoli and elsewhere, the Melbourne Trades Hall Council declined to participate in a reception to the general. The decision of the Labor Council, which was almost unanimous, was due to the question becoming one of militarism or no-militarism. It was recognized that General Birdwood was very popular with the "Diggers" and had never been afraid to go into the front trenches, but, on the other hand, it was considered that he was a representative of militarism and that he had favored Mr. Hughes' attempt to introduce conscription into Australia.

Then came the reaction and we were both as glum as we could be. He sat with his eyes on the ceiling, and all of a sudden he said:

"How I dislike that old chandelier!"

"Me, too," I replied, "but when we bought it, we thought it was exquisite."

"By the way," he said, "that reminds me. Coming out on the car one day I overheard an architect talking to his client. He was saying something like this, 'The trouble with half the homes in this city is that the lighting effect is wrong. People buy fixtures because they think they are pretty, instead of buying lighting effects. Oftentimes, by simply changing the distribution of light, I have shown people how to save hundreds of dollars that they were intending to spend on re-decorating or on new furnishings. You see, made a glare around the chandelier, and left great chunks of gloom along the walls and floor. The new idea in lighting is to get plenty of light in all parts of the room, without too much anywhere. This new system, called the Duplexalite, does that. It has made it possible for the first time to use in the home the Mazda C lamp, which is generally regarded as the most efficient and economical lamp yet discovered.'"

"And then he went on to tell how it was made. It seems that most of the light rays go to the ceiling and are then deflected to all parts of the room, giving a soft radiance that makes every object in the room look its best, while other rays go directly downward through a glass disc giving an increased intensity for reading or working."

To cut a long story short, my husband made some inquiries the very next day. He found that Duplexalites had long been used in several of our leading retail stores and in the best hotels and were even going to be installed in his own office. He also found that in the home they could be used with beautiful shades of silk, cretome or parchment, and so can be made to harmonize with any decorative scheme in any room, no matter how elaborate or how simple.

And when we found that an electrician could put up four or five Duplexalites in an hour, that settled it.

The upshot of it is—that for less than \$100 we have succeeded in actually doing our home over, without repapering or repainting a single room, or buying a stick of furniture—just by changing the lighting. And, as they say in the movies, "You wouldn't know the old place now."

DUPLUXALITE IS INSIDE

If you mention The Christian Science Monitor of April 6 when you write today, we will send you free of charge an attractive booklet entitled "Light Where You Want It," giving facts about good lighting, and showing many styles of decorative shades.

DUPLUX LIGHTING WORKS
of General Electric Co.
6 West 48th St., New York City

Homefurnishing Displays
The new season reveals again the authority and leadership of our Homefurnishing Sections for the Southwest.

Home supplies here give abundant range for expression and selection for any preconceived plan for refurnishing—whether in Rugs, Furniture, Draperies, China, Artwares, Household Utilities and Domestic.

Only that which is intrinsically good is here. Now is the time to brighten up the home for spring and summer.

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company
KANSAS CITY

Playground Slides
Thrills for the
Youngsters
Real fun for all the Kiddies
when there is a Playground Slide
in the yard.
And you'll be surprised to
learn how reasonably a Slide can
be purchased here!
\$20, \$25, \$36 and \$48—
depending on the size. Come in
and see them or write for a
catalog.

Schmelzer's
1214-16-18-20-22 Grand Avenue
KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE JONES STORE CO
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Spring Petticoats!
A most attractive
showing of
tub silks in all the
wanted street and
lighter shades;
tucked and ruffled
flounces. A few
jersey silks in the
same group have
pleated flounces; a
number of popular
colors. All are
splendid values at
\$6.95.

Ankle-Length Bloomers
Silk jersey and splendid, heavy quality
material; an exceptionally good line of colors;
skirted ankle: \$4.95 to \$10.00.

Jones—Walnut St., Second Floor

How we did our Home over for less than \$100.
YOU know that spring feeling when you desire to rearrange the whole house. After living shut up all winter, the wall-paper sometimes seems dingy, the rugs ugly and every piece of furniture looks like something from the zoo.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

EAST NOW LEADS
HOCKEY SERIES

National Hockey League Team
Has Won Stanley Cup From
the Pacific Coast League Four
Times to Three for Westerners

Stanley Cup Hockey Cup Winners

Year	Winner	Lost	P.C.
1913-Victoria	2	1	.666
1914-Toronto	3	0	1.000
1915-Vancouver	3	0	1.000
1916-Canadiens	3	2	.600
1917-Seattle	3	1	.750
1918-Toronto	3	2	.600
1919-Toronto	3	2	.600
1920-Ottawa	3	2	.600

*Series abandoned after Seattle and Canadiens had each won two games and drawn one.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—For the fourth time in the history of the Stanley Cup, a National Hockey League championship team is holding that famous trophy emblematic of the world's professional hockey championship. It is also the first time in history that Ottawa has held the trophy, as the three other times it has been in the east, it was in possession of Toronto in 1914 and 1915 and the Canadiens of Montreal in 1916. The Pacific Coast has held the trophy three times, so that the eastern team is now leading the series, 4 to 3, the 1919 championship series having been abandoned after Seattle and the Canadiens had each won two games with a third tied.

This year's championship series between Ottawa and Seattle consisted of five games, the first three of which were played in Ottawa, with the last two taking place at Toronto on account of adverse conditions prevailing at Ottawa.

In the series Ottawa clearly showed that it had the stronger team both individually and as a team. The eastern champions won the first, second and fifth games and ran up a total of 15 goals in the series to 11 for Seattle. The fifth and deciding game was the most one-sided of the contest, Ottawa winning by a margin of five goals. In only one game, the second, did a shut-out occur, Ottawa winning that game 3 to 0. The results of all the games played follow:

Ottawa	Seattle
1	2
2	3
3	0
4	1
5	2
6	1

ATHLETES BUSY
AT SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, New York—Athletic training at Syracuse University is continuing in full swing during the Easter vacation which began last Wednesday. Varsity men in all branches of sports remained here for drills which the Orange coaches have mapped out for the purpose of making up for the last month during which outdoor drill was considerably hampered.

Coach T. F. Keane has started to condition his runners for the Pennsylvania Relays, which come first on the outdoor track schedule. The Orange will make a strong bid for the four-mile relay title in which they finished second in a close race last year. The coach is also planning to start a quartet in the distance medley.

The Syracuse hopes will be pinned upon J. C. Simmons, intercollegiate cross-country champion, and L. E. Watson, his teammate, who have been making good time in the mile in practice runs. Besides the relays, Coach Keane will also enter men in individual events. Foster and Ellis, who finished second and third in the shotput in the junior national indoor games, are being groomed for this event. Ellis will also start in the hurdles with Schmon and Brown. Captain Huntley will compete in the pole vault.

Coach Ten Eyck is working daily with the varsity and freshman crews on Lake Onondaga. The oarsmen have shown considerable development since they began training on outdoor waters a little more than a week ago and prospects are bright for another strong contender for the intercollegiate rowing title at Poughkeepsie this year.

With favorable conditions during the last few days the campus has been a busy scene. Coach Carr has his squad of ball players working out every afternoon in the Archbold stadium, going through batting and fielding drills. On the old oval, the lacrosse candidates are preparing for a hard schedule under the supervision of Coach Cox. Tennis will get under way next week, if the courts can be put into shape during the college recess.

PETERSON, LOST TO WISCONSIN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin—A war degree granted to J. D. Peterson '19, despite his request that it be withheld, is depriving the University of Wisconsin track team of a star sprinter. Peterson

son has only competed one year in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, and at the time of entering service was a junior. The university faculty refuses to withdraw the degree and Conference officials will not make an exception of the case. While in school, Peterson, as a sophomore, was a member of a Conference championship team and member of a relay team which took the world's record. At the time he entered the service in 1917 he was captain of the squad.

DRAKE OUTLOOK
IS OF THE BEST

Only One Player of the 1919
Baseball Team Is Missing
from the Varsity Squad—
Long Schedule Awaits Nine.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—The Drake University baseball team will play at least 18 games and possibly 20 this season. Of this number at least 12 will be Missouri Valley Conference contests. Games have been arranged with Iowa State College, University of Missouri, and Washington University; and there is a possibility that two games will be played with the University of Oklahoma, or with the University of Nebraska, if the latter school is readmitted into the conference in time.

Prospects for a winning baseball team were never brighter at the local institution. Last year's team, which had as good a claim as any school to the conference and state championships, is almost intact. In fact only one player, W. L. A. Brindley '22, who has quit school temporarily, is missing, and there is a good supply of new material.

Of the new men Coach Banks looks with most favor upon Grover Lutz '21, a heavy hitter who is trying out for second base, the post left vacant by Brindley. Lutz has always played in the outfield. G. D. Shawver '21 also is trying out for second base.

C. P. Flynn '22 the regular catcher last year, will be back at his old position, and will be assisted by R. H. Sarff '21. R. B. Goode '22, the star left hand pitcher of 1918, who dropped out of school last winter, will reenter Drake next semester as eligible to play and should again be the mainstay of the pitching staff. I. G. Niggemeyer '22, who also is an outfielder, is on the list.

C. P. Howard '21 will be back at first base, and B. A. Heath '22 will again be seen at third. E. J. Allen '22, last year's shortstop, will reappear at this position.

In the outfield Banks has W. E. Woodhead '21, R. L. Pell '20, P. J. Payseur '20, Lutz, and Niggemeyer at such times when the last named is not pitching. None of the new material with the exception of Lutz is expected to give any of the 1918 regulars serious opposition.

Coach Banks has arranged the schedule so that few games will be played at home during the month of May, when the local Western League club is at home, and he plans to play all of the more important contests at the league park, where the spectators will be better cared for and where the teams will have the benefit of a better diamond than at the Drake Stadium. The schedule follows:

April 15—Drake University at Kansas; 16—Drake University at Kansas; 17—Drake University at Kansas; 18—Drake University at Kansas; 19—Drake University at Kansas; 20—Drake University at Kansas; 21—Drake University at Kansas; 22—Drake University at Kansas; 23—Drake University at Kansas; 24—Drake University at Kansas; 25—Drake University at Kansas; 26—Drake University at Kansas; 27—Drake University at Kansas; 28—Drake University at Kansas; 29—Drake University at Kansas; 30—Drake University at Kansas; May 1—Washington University at Drake; 2—Drake University at Washington; 3—Drake University at Washington; 4—Drake University at Washington; 5—Drake University at Washington; 6—Drake University at Washington; 7—Drake University at Washington; 8—Drake University at Washington; 9—Drake University at Washington; 10—Drake University at Washington; 11—Drake University at Washington; 12—Drake University at Washington; 13—Drake University at Washington; 14—Drake University at Washington; 15—Drake University at Washington; 16—Drake University at Washington; 17—Drake University at Washington; 18—Drake University at Washington; 19—Drake University at Washington; 20—Drake University at Washington; 21—Drake University at Washington; 22—Drake University at Washington; 23—Drake University at Washington; 24—Drake University at Washington; 25—Drake University at Washington; 26—Drake University at Washington; 27—Drake University at Washington; 28—Drake University at Washington; 29—Drake University at Washington; 30—Drake University at Washington; May 31—Drake University at Washington.

YALE TENNIS TEAM
DEFEATS ANNAPOLIS

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—Yale University won at tennis from the United States Naval Academy Saturday, 8 to 1. The match consisted of six singles, three doubles, and all of which were Yale victories. The summary: Singles—Garland, Yale, defeated Hunt, Navy, 6-2, 6-2; Hawkes, Yale, defeated Yeager, Navy, 6-3, 10-8, 7-5; McIver, Yale, defeated Wilder, Navy, 9-7, 6-3; Wobley, Yale, defeated Nelson, Navy, 6-1, 6-3; Hedstrom, Yale, defeated Harshman, Navy, 6-1, 6-2.

Doubles—Garland and Hawkes, Yale, defeated Hunt and Yeager, Navy, 6-2, 9-7; Banks and Webber, Yale, defeated Watty and McIver, Navy, 6-1, 6-3; Wilder and Hendrickson, Yale, defeated Sprague and Nelson, Navy, 6-0, 6-4.

TO HEAD Y. M. C. A. LEAGUE

HAMILTON, Ontario—Robert Kerr of this city has been elected president of the Athletic League of the Y. M. C. A. of Canada, which represents 65 organizations with a membership of 40,000, of whom over half are enrolled in the physical department. It has 50 gymnasiums, 43 swimming pools, and 22 athletic fields.

WOMEN PLAYERS GOING EAST

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The Californian women lawn tennis players, who recently defeated the eastern representatives in an inter-sectional series, will play a return series in the east this summer. The match probably will be contested about the same time as the women's national tournament.

CLEVELAND SEVEN WINS

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Cleveland Hockey Club defeated the Hamilton, Ontario, Tigers, 1 to 0, here Saturday.

ROBINS DEFEAT
THE CHAMPIONS

Fifth-Round Match in the National Challenge Cup Soccer Football Competition Produces a Fast Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—In one of the hardest-fought and most spectacular games ever played in the National Challenge Cup soccer football championship tournament of the United States Football Association, the Robins Dry Dock Football Club eliminated the Bethlehem Football Club from championship football play at Todd Field, Brooklyn, Sunday, when they defeated the 1919 champions 1 to 0 in a game which required two extra periods of 15 minutes each to decide the winner.

It is doubtful if there has ever been a fifth-round match played in this country which maintained such a fast pace from beginning to end as did this one. There was hardly a minute of the one hour and 20 minutes of competition that the playing was not of the hardest. The goalkeepers on both teams were hard pressed time and time again and the defensive work of Rensselaer for Robins and Duncan for Bethlehem was of the highest order.

The Robins had somewhat the better of the offensive playing during the greater part of the game. Duncan's work saving Bethlehem more than once from being eliminated in the regulation time. It was not until within two minutes of the end of the second overtime period that the lone goal of the game was made by McGuire who drove the ball into Bethlehem's net on a corner kick on the right.

Summary: BETHLEHEM: Senholt, o. l. o. Harris Miller, i. i. Sturch Ratican, c. c. Corrigan McGuire, r. r. Forrest Garside, o. o. l. Harris Lance, i. b. i. b. Murray Clarke, c. b. c. b. Campbell Peat, r. b. r. b. Morrison Brownlee, i. b. i. b. Collier Robertson, i. b. i. b. Ferguson Rensselaer, c. c. Duncan Score—Robins Dry Dock Football Club 1, Bethlehem Football Club 0. Goals—McGuire for Robins. Referee—T. Cunningham. Linesmen—C. E. Creighton and G. Caldwell. Time—Two 45m. periods and two 15m. periods.

FRENCH BREAKS
COURSE RECORD

Youngstown Country Club Professional Plays Remarkable Golf in Match Against Outmet and Adair

PINEHURST, North Carolina—One of the most remarkable amateur-professional golf matches ever witnessed here took place Sunday when Francis Outmet of the Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Massachusetts, former United States open and amateur champion, paired with Perry Adair of the Druid Hills Golf Club, Atlanta, Georgia, winner of the qualifying round and South tournament, met Emmet French of the Youngstown Country Club, Youngstown, Pennsylvania, and Charles Mothersole, unattached. The professionals won by 5 and 3.

French was the star of the match as he turned in a card of 67, going out in 36 and coming home in 31. This is a new record for the championship course which has been made more difficult since M. J. Brady made a similar score over the course as it was in former days.

The professionals had the remarkable best-ball card of 63 for the 18 holes of play, Mothersole helping French at four of the holes. The amateurs had a best-ball card of 70, with Francis Outmet making the round in 71 and Adair helping him at only one hole. Despite the fact that Outmet was found in 71, he did not win a single hole. The cards of the four players follow:

French, out	4 4 5 4 3 5 4 3-36
Outmet, out	5 4 4 3 5 3 3-36
Adair, out	5 4 4 3 5 3 3-37
Mothersole, out	4 5 5 4 3 3 3-38
French, in	4 3 4 4 2 4 3-31-67
Outmet, in	4 3 4 4 2 4 3-31-67
Adair, in	5 4 4 4 3 4 4-37-74
Mothersole, in	4 5 4 3 5 3 2-36-74

PICK BECKWITH AT WILLIAMS

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—K. D. Beckwith '21, of Plainville, Connecticut, will lead the Williams College basketball team next year. He has played on the varsity five years at forward. Beckwith entered college with the class of 1920, but was absent two years during the war, when he was in the service. He resumed his course this year, entering the sophomore class.

ERIE IS CHOSEN FOR REGATTA

VERMILION, Ohio—The 1920 regatta of the Interlake Yachting Association will be held at Erie, Pennsylvania, in the week starting July 11, having been set for one week earlier than usual to permit participation in the events of the International Power Boat Racing Union at New York. For many years the regatta has been held off Put-In Bay Island.

HARVARD RIFLEMEN WIN AGAIN

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The rifle team at Harvard University won its thirteenth victory of the season Saturday when it defeated the University of California in a telegraphic shoot, 971 to 937.

TEN ASPIRANTS
FOR COURT TITLE

Jay Gould Will Meet the Winner of United States Championship Tournament

Court Tennis Champions

Year	Winner	Club
1892-R. D. Sears	Boston
1893-Fiske Warren	Boston
1894-B. S. deGarmendia	New York
1895-B. S. deGarmendia	New York
1896-L. M. Stockton	Boston
1897-G. R. Fearing Jr.	Boston
1898-L. M. Stockton	Boston
1899-L. M. Stockton	Boston
1900-E. H. Miles	New York
1901-Joshua Crane Jr.	Boston
1902-Joshua Crane Jr.	Boston
1903-Joshua Crane Jr.	Boston
1904-Joshua Crane Jr.	Boston
1905-E. H. Miles	New York
1906-Jay Gould	Tuxedo
1907-Jay Gould	Tuxedo
1908-Jay Gould	Tuxedo
1909-Jay Gould	Tuxedo
1910-Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1911-Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1912-Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1913-Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1914-Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1915-Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1916-Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1917-Jay Gould	Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—Ten players have entered the annual court tennis championship tournament of the United States which is scheduled to start this morning on the courts of the Racquet and Tennis Club of this city and the winner of the tournament will meet Jay Gould of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the challenge round Monday next.

Only three cities are represented in the competition, Philadelphia, New York and Boston being the ones which have entrants. New York leads with five, Boston coming next with three and Philadelphia having two, not counting the champion. Of the 10 players, who seek the right to challenge Gould, two have previously held the championship while one other is holding the championship doubles title. The two who have previously held the title are Joshua Crane of Boston, champion in 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904, and C. E. Sands of New York, champion in 1905, the last year any player other than Jay Gould has held the honor. The doubles champion is J. W. Wear of Philadelphia. The draw for the tournament follows:

First Round—Joshua Crane, Boston, vs. J. G. Douglas, New York; Payne Whitney, New York, vs. C. S. Cutting, New York.

Second Round—J. W. Wear, Philadelphia, vs. Philip Stockton, Boston; W. F. Cutting, New York, vs. D. Hutchinson, Philadelphia; C. E. Sands, New York, vs. winner of the Payne Whitney-C. F. Cutting match; D. P. Rhodes, Boston, vs. winner of the Joshua Crane-J. G. Douglas match.

RANGERS APPEAR TO
BE THE CHAMPIONS

Rangers	24	1	5	83	16	53	
Celtic	20	3	7	60	25	47	
Motherwell	18	7	7	53	43	43	
Dundee	17	12	3	63	49	37	
Kilmarnock	16	14	3	52	62	35	
Airdrieonians	13	12	9	42	35	35	V
Ayr United	13	11	8	58	48	34	
Clydebank	14	12	6	60	46	34	
Morton	13	9	7	61	29	33	
Queen's Park	12	12	8	48	51	32	
Dumbarton	11	12	8	53	51	31	t
Aberdeen	10	13	10	46	54	20	h
St. Mirren	10	12	9	37	45	29	n
Heath Rovers	11	15	7	51	66	28	h
Partick Thistle	11	17	7	51	62	29	n
Falkirk	10	18	8	42	66	28	e
Hibernians	12	17	4	49	62	27	c
Third Lanark	8	13	10	35	50	26	c
Hamilton Acc.	9	17	7	54	72	23	M
Albion Rovers	8	20	6	45	73	22	M
Albion Rovers	8	18	4	27	51	20	Y

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—With the association football season approaching its close in Scotland, the advantage possessed by Glasgow Rangers over Celtic, the nearest club, is considered good enough to insure their carrying off the Scottish championship. If they succeed it will be the ninth time in their history and they will reverse the positions at the end of last season when the Rangers finished second to the Celtic in the league race.

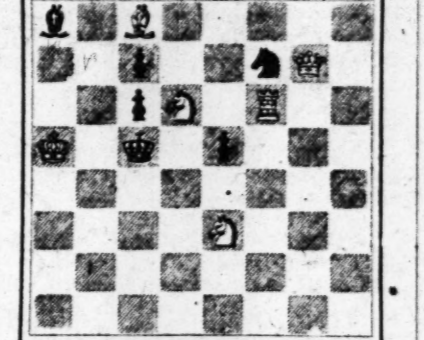
The margin of difference between the two clubs was reduced by two points on March 13, when Celtic just beat the amateur Queen's Park team 2 to 1. Celtic, although winners had to make a decided effort to obtain the points. The game which was played before 20,000 spectators was a keen one throughout. With the wind behind them in the first half Queen's Park should have done better than score a single goal, and might have crossed over ahead, instead of level, with their opponents. Celtic took half an hour after the interval, and this the lead with a second goal; and this they maintained. Both teams were alike faulty in front of goal, and neither showed the ability of which both alike are capable.

With Rangers and Motherwell disengaged the defeat of Dundee and Airdrieonians, two clubs figuring in the first six, assumed an importance second only to the result of the Celtic match. Dundee were beaten by Kilmarnock, also highly placed in the standing, by 4 to 2, this result occasioning little surprise seeing the losers were not on their own in-closure. The same cannot be said for Airdrieonians, who not only lost at home but to a very lowly club in Third Lanark, even though by the odd goal in three. This was Lanark's first away win of the season.

Among individual players J. Connolly, the inside right for Aberdeen, stood out conspicuously by scoring all the three goals his side obtained against Raith Rovers, who lost by 3 to 1.

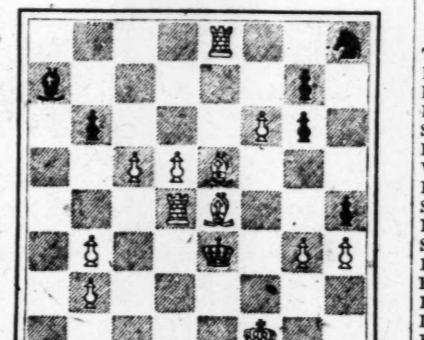
CHESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROBLEM NO. 145
By Lennox F. Beach.
Springfield, Massachusetts.
Composed specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Black Pieces 6



White to play and mate in 2 moves

PROBLEM NO. 146
By A. F. Mackenzie
Black Pieces 7



White to play and mate in 3 moves

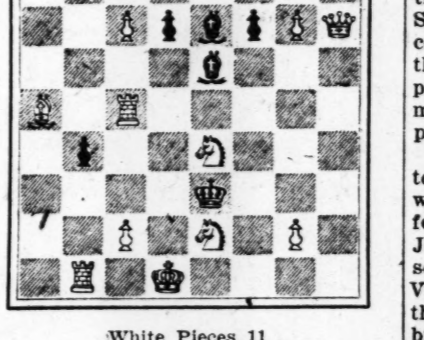
SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 143. R-QB3
No. 144. 1. P-B5 P-P
2. BxP
3. Q-Bch P-K4
4. Q-Qch K-K5
5. Q-Qch R-Kt3
J. C. J. Wainwright

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

An example of the "Task," showing the original Magee theme advanced, using two bishops instead of the queen, as in last week's, in the evolution of the two-move problem.

By J. C. J. Wainwright
Black Pieces 6



White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES

Jose R. Capablanca recently returned to the United States for a short stay before departing for Cuba, where he plans to remain until early summer, thence returning to New York. Edward Lasker reports that \$3000 has been raised in Chicago toward the coming world championship match.

Up to the semi-final round of the Metropolitan Chess League, New York, the Brooklyn Chess and the Rice Progressive clubs lead with seven matches each, followed by Columbia with six.

The Brooklyn Chess Club's handicap tournament winners were H. Stubbs, Walter Olsen, A. L. Hallock, and L. Zimmerman, in the order named.

A new chess club has been formed at Waltham, Massachusetts, known as the Waltham Chess Club, with quarters at the Hotel Middlesex. The officers elected were: President, H. P. Smith; vice-president, J. H. Light; secretary and treasurer, C. J. Fogg. Middlesex, England, defeated Kent in a 52-board match played at Central Hall, Westminster, by the close score of 27½-24½.

The championship of Hertfordshire is being contested by the following five clubs: Hertfordshire, Watford, Harpenden, Hertford, and St. Albans School.

Hull defeated Grimsby at the Café de la Pole, Hull, 9-6. North Vancouver, Canada, was defeated by the Great War Veterans, 4-2. Akiba Rubinstein is reported as being in Rotterdam. Jerusalem reports a chess club composed of Christians, Jews, and Moslems, the president of which is Brig. Gen. Ronald Storrs, Military Governor of Palestine.

Chess Results

20. QR-KB	RxR
21. P-R	Kt-B4
22. P-KB4	P-B3
23. B-B2	Q-Q2
24. R-K5	Kt-Kt1
25. P-Kt1	P-KKt3
26. Q-K3	R-K
27. R-K2	K-Kt
28. P-B4	R-KB
29. P-K3	K-Kt2
30. P-QKt4	K-Kt
31. Q-B5	R-K
32. R-B2	K-Kt2
33. Q-Q1	K-Kt
34. R-Kt2	R-KB
35. R-Kt3	Q-KB2
36. B-B2	Q-Q2
37. R-Q3	Q-K2
38. R-KB2	R-B2
39. R-Kt2	R-K2
40. R-Kt2	B-K3
41. P-B4	R-B
42. B-B4	R-Q
43. R-Kt2	K-Kt2
44. Q-B5	Q-K3
45. BxP	PxP
46. Q-Kt2	Q-K2
47. R-QB2	K-Kt
48. R-Kt2	R-KB
49. R-B8ch	K-Kt2
50. P-K5	R-Q3
51. Q-Qch	K-K3
52. R-B2	Resigns

BIRMINGHAM LOSES
GROUND IN RACE

SECOND DIVISION STANDING

Goals							
	Won	Drn.	L.	For	Agst.	Pts.	
Tottenham Hots.	24	4	3	81	54	52	
Birmingham	19	7	6	72	25	45	
Huddersfield Tn.	18	6	6	65	28	42	
Blackpool	15	8	9	54	37	38	
Sheff. Wed.	14	10	5	50	30	34	
Stoke	16	4	12	54	27	36	
Sheff. Utd.	16	6	11	43	36	36	
Leeds United	15	10	9	28	28	34	
Mill Hill	16	2	14	67	57	34	
Sheff. F.C.	15	10	5	42	30	34	
Stockport Coun.	13	8	11	48	40	34	
Derby	13	8	13	51	40	33	
Warrington	13	8	13	51	40	33	
South Shields	12	8	12	41	36	32	
Cardiff City	10	12	10	44	32	32	
Grimsby	12	7	12	42	34	32	
Port Vale	12	7	13	48	47	31	
Leicester City	11	8	13	20	48	30	
Nottingham Coun.	10	7	16	42	69	27	
Sheff. Forest	9	9	16	32	51	27	
Sheff. W.	10	10	10	42	44	27	
Wolverham. W. 8	8	8	15	43	58	24	
Lincoln City	8	7	18	25	80	23	
Doncaster	4	10	19	20	61	18	
Grimsby Town	6	5	21	23	60	17	

BUILDING UP THE JUGO-SLAV STATE

Centralists and Federalists Differ
On Question of Division of
Lands, Currency and Validity
of the Parliament

Previous articles on the above subject
appeared in The Christian Science Monitor
on April 3 and 5.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia—"Serious
differences exist between Jugo-Slav
Centralists and Federalists on issues
outside the form of the state organiza-
tion, but of great economic and social
importance," says a Jugo-Slav author-
ity in a third article upon the new
Jugo-Slavia. "One of these is the
question of the division of lands among
the farmers. Serb, Croatian and Slo-
venian Liberals, forming the so-called
Democratic Union under the leader-
ship of Svetozar Pribitchevich and
working in unison with moderate
Socialists, favor drastic measures.
All estates must be divided among
those who want to work on the land,
and they must have a minimum suffi-
cient to afford them a decent living.
"The Conservatives, under the lead-
ership of Stojan Protich, are also for
the division of lands, but with much
greater regard for the interests of the
church estates and big landowners.
The former, owing to Parliament's in-
ability to work, have proceeded to
carry out the division of land by royal
decrees and ordinances, whereas the
latter, disclaiming the need of haste
for fear of Bolshevism, demand that
Parliament should vote a higher in-
demnity to landowners than the Demo-
crats are willing to accept.

Democrats' Demands

"Differences also exist as to the
validity of the present Parliament. The
Democrats demand its immediate dis-
solution and an appeal to the elector-
ate, whereas the Conservatives seem
unwilling to risk an election at the
present moment, and claim also, that
the Parliament has to fulfill certain
postulates agreed to when the
Union was proclaimed.

"The third main difference concerns
the currency question. Serbia had her
own monetary unit, the dinar. The
new regions brought into the new state
seven to eight milliards of Austrian
paper kronen. The krona is nothing
more than printed paper, but it rep-
resents to the people all the riches
they gave for it: cattle, carts, wheat,
copper, and even churchbells. New
notes have been printed for which
both the Serbian dinar and the Aus-
trian krona should be exchanged. The
Democrats wanted to exchange the
krona at the ratio of 4:1, the Serbian
dinar at 1:1. This proposal raised
storms of protest on the part of the
owners of the kronen, and on ac-
count of the following singular cir-
cumstance: the buying power of the
dinar in Serbia is no higher than that
of the krona in Croatia, Bosnia, and
Slovenia. Hence it is argued that the
krona and the dinar should be ex-
changed at the same ratio of 1:1,
otherwise the krona owners will be-
come, at a stroke, four times poorer
than the possessors of dinar. The
group favoring the latter solution be-
ing now in power, it is hoped that a
middle course will be found which
will lead to a solution conciliating
the two extreme proposals.

Difficulties of Currency
"This unsettled currency question is
causing grave difficulties to Jugo-
Slavia in its commercial relations with
neighboring and foreign states; diffi-
culties which instead of being under-
stood and taken into account abroad
are being exploited by the unscrupu-
lous propagandists and uninformed
well-wishers of Austria and Hungary,
to create further trouble for the new
state and to cast upon it undesired
blame. All the world knows that the
Austrian krona has very little, if any,
value in foreign countries. To prevent
the further importation of spurious
banknotes, the new states have en-
deavored to brand or to stamp the
Austrian legacy found at a given date
within their borders. Thus 'Tscheko-
Slovak,' 'Rumanian,' 'Jugo-Slav,' 'Mag-
yar' and 'Austrian' kronen were sepa-
rated by different seals and stamps.
This measure helped to contribute
either to the rise or to the fall in value
of the krona, according to the country
with whose mark it was branded. The
value of the different kronen translat-
ed into dollars could, perhaps, be
graded thus: One dollar equals 60
Tscheko-Slovak, 100 Jugo-Slav or 150 to
200 Austrian kronen. But whereas the
krona's value has sunk low, in com-
parison with foreign money, its pur-
chasing power as regards home prod-
ucts has not sunk in the same propor-
tion. Thus, for example, in France
one kilogram of flour costs 1.50 francs,
which amount corresponds to some-
where about 20 'Jugo-Slav' kronen,
whereas in Jugo-Slavia 20 kronen will
purchase 2½ kilograms of flour!

Blockade of Jugo-Slavia
"The difference in price between
certain products in Jugo-Slavia and
the price of the same products in the
world markets is due to the blockade
of Jugo-Slavia which is being main-
tained by Captain d'Annunzio. Hav-
ing no other maritime outlet than
Fiume, Jugo-Slavia cannot dispose of
her surplus stocks, so badly needed
throughout western Europe and obtain
in return those manufactured articles
which she herself so much needs.
Americans will be surprised to learn
that in Jugo-Slavia the average price
of meat is 20 kronen a kg., which
means that one dollar would pur-
chase 10 pounds of meat!

"Now, this unfortunate situation of
a country wishing and striving to re-
cuperate itself and to remedy its fi-
nances, the propagandists and unin-
formed sympathizers of Austria strive
to exploit for the benefit of the latter.
They say that Jugo-Slavia will not sell
her products to the Austrians and

that she is imposing import and ex-
port duties. Leaving Austria out of
the question for the moment, let us
consider the import and export duties
which Jugo-Slavia imposes and against
which the cry is raised. Let us sup-
pose that free trade exists between
Jugo-Slavia and the outside world, or
only between herself and the neigh-
boring states. In that case a specu-
lator from Vienna comes to Jugo-
Slavia, buys 2½ kg. of flour for 1.50
francs, and sells it in Vienna or Switzer-
land for 3.75 francs! On the other
hand the Jugo-Slav farmer needs
French or English shoes: a pair of
shoes in England and France is worth
anywhere between 25 or 30 kg. of flour.
But under free trade regulation the
Jugo-Slav farmer obtains for 25 to 30
kg. of flour only from 15 to 18 francs.
Who is going to make up the differ-
ence to enable him to buy the needed
pair of shoes? Perhaps the free trade
advocates?

Purchasing Necessaries

"The krona affording no means for
purchasing salt, clothing, footwear,
and field implements—the articles
most needed by the Jugo-Slav popula-
tion and obtainable only abroad—and
the proportionate value between Jugo-
Slav products and foreign products
not being the same as that prevailing
in the world markets, the Jugo-Slav
government was forced to decree:
1. that its products should be paid for
in good money. 2. that there should
be an export duty which, when the
original price and transport costs are
deducted, brings the value of Jugo-
Slav products up to the level of Jugo-
Slav products in the world. The
revenue obtained in duty is being used
for the benefit of the farmer, who,
otherwise, could not procure what he
needs and would have no inducement
to increase production.

"Under the above conditions every
country is at liberty to trade with
Jugo-Slavia. If Austria does not pos-
sess good money wherewith to pay
for Jugo-Slav wheat, certainly nobody
who is reasonable will expect Jugo-
Slavia, half of which is made up of
devastated Serbia, to support Austria,
and go barefoot and naked herself; or
that Jugo-Slav should supply Jewish
millionaires of Budapest with raw
products, as good as gold, to be paid
for by them in spurious paper money,
and then to buy them back with gold!
If that is good business Jugo-Slav ig-
norance and inability to understand
where the profit comes in must be ad-
mitted.

"As regards the import duty, even
that measure was imposed by the ex-
ceptional circumstances. Contrary to
the impression prevailing abroad, com-
merce is proceeding between the vari-
ous central and European states in
all goods worth being exchanged.
Owing to the much lower value of the
Austrian krona compared with the Jugo-
Slav krona, the Jugo-Slav buyer gets
Austrian products very cheaply and
for that reason the government im-
posed an import duty according to the
purchasing ability of the consumer
class. The revenue thus obtained
serves to adjust the country's
finances, and the duty never raises
the price of the imported article from
France, Italy, or England.

Speculators in Austria

"For that reason this measure in no
way obstructs the importation of Aus-
trian goods into Jugo-Slavia. The
trouble is that French and Italian
speculators have flocked to Austria,
and, profiting by the low rate of
the krona, have bought whatever they
could lay hands on, and now, when the
unfortunate country has been robbed
of everything which it could ex-
change for foodstuffs, the cry is raised
against Jugo-Slavia because she re-
fuses to feed Austria!

"The western world forgets certain
facts too quickly. What country of
Europe was more devastated and
plundered than Serbia? During four
years of occupation, everything that
Serbia produced found its way into
Austria. Nearly a million heads of
cattle were taken from Serbia into
both Austria and Hungary. The popu-
lation was robbed of every bit of
wool, of furniture, of bedding; the
retiring army carried away with it
even brooms and pots and pans. Not
to speak of reparations, Serbia has a
full right to demand the return of
what was stolen from her. But in-
stead of giving her back what is hers,
she, with the rest of Jugo-Slavia,
is expected to feed and supply with
raw material those who willingly
caused this ruin."

NATIONALISTS TO GREET POET

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—A message from
Egypt states that the Nationalists are
preparing an enthusiastic reception
for Ahmed Bey Chekvi, "prince of
Egyptian poets," who has been in exile
in Spain.

TRIPOLI HAS NEW GOVERNOR

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Hussein Bey Ahdab
has been appointed Governor of Tripoli.
The new governor who has a
reputation not only for high ability
in administrative affairs, but for
strict justice and integrity which have
marked his entire career.

SHIPBUILDING IN DUBLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The largest ves-
sel yet built on the Liffey has just
been launched. The steamship Glen-
stal is 331 feet in length, drawing
25 ft. 6 in., with a deadweight capacity
of 5100 tons. She has a total of 10
derrick, with fine accommodation for
officers and crew, electric light, and
wireless. She has been acquired by
the Limerick Steamship Company.
As the vessel was launched, the
British ensign flying from the
stern was removed and a Sinn Fein
flag was hoisted in its place.

GEORGIA IS STRONG ON COOPERATION

Youngest Republic's Cooperative
Movement Supplies Needs of
Nearly 74 Per Cent of People

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—"Georgia
is the youngest republic, but its co-
operative movement is relatively the
strongest in the world," said Joseph
Bradshaw, organizing secretary of the
British Cooperative Union, to a repre-
sentative of The Christian Science
Monitor.

Spreading out a map of Georgia, Mr.
Bradshaw, indicating a slice of terri-
tory lying between the Black and Cas-
pian Seas, and immediately south of
the Caucasian Mountains, said: "It is
from here that the latest foreign co-
operative visitors have come to learn
all they can about cooperative condi-
tions and methods in this country.
Amongst them is Mr. Eugene Dartchla,
president of the Central Union Co-
operative of Georgia, from whom I
learned that, although the first co-
operative society was only established
in 1907, there are 880 societies now in
existence and that the cooperative
movement supplied the wants of nearly
74 per cent of the entire population of
Georgia. The Central Union was
started in May, 1916, with a mem-
bership of 174, which in 1917 had in-
creased to 518, and in January, 1919, to 880.
The total individual membership of
these societies was 66,605 in 1916, it
was 260,612 in 1917, and in 1918 the
numbers had increased to 464,845.
This membership is made up of heads
of families, so it is estimated that the
cooperative movement represents 2-
520,000 of the population of Georgia.

Government Support

"The turnover of the societies fed-
erated to the Central Union," went on
Mr. Bradshaw, "totalled 58,357,603
rubles in 1917 and 158,267,311 rubles in
1918, and the trade is steadily increas-
ing. The movement is fortunate in
having the support of the Government,
and it is interesting to note that the
Ministers of Finance and Supply are
ardent cooperators. The work of the
Central Union is largely educational
in character, a staff of 25 instructors
visiting societies and establishing co-
operative schools. The movement also
has a theater and opera house, and its
members can enjoy operas given by a
cooperative company. The union
makes good use of the cinema for propa-
ganda purposes and agricultural in-
struction. It also realizes the value of
press publicity, issuing a weekly and a
monthly journal, and it makes use of
one of the daily newspapers, which
publishes cooperative news day by day.

"It is the wish of Mr. Dartchla and
his union," continued Mr. Bradshaw,
"to open up trade direct with the co-
operative movements of this and other
countries, as they do not want private
traders and capitalists to come in and
exploit their country. If we will send
them cooperatively manufactured
goods, they will send us in return raw
materials, and, according to Mr. Dar-
tchla, Georgia is rich in mineral re-
sources. Wheat, barley, maize, cotton
and rice are grown, and there are large
forests of oak, beech, chestnut and box-
wood, while on the coasts of the Black
Sea oranges, lemons and cork trees
grow in profusion.

Thorough Enthusiasts

"Georgian cooperators are undoubt-
edly enthusiastic and thorough,"
proceeded Mr. Bradshaw, "for instead of
drawing money from the movement in
the form of dividends, they accept
tokens on their purchases, and these
tokens, which really amount to dis-
count, enable them to buy any other
goods they might want. By this
method capital is able to accumulate
more rapidly. It is up to the coopera-
tive movements of Britain and France
to enter as quickly as possible into
trading relationship with the move-
ment in Georgia, because the Geo-
rgians, like other folks, must live, and
if they cannot get their wants supplied
from cooperative sources, then they
will have to go elsewhere.

"The Georgians deserve to succeed,
for their history shows them to be a
plucky and a persevering people.
Georgia's existence as an independent
state goes far back into history. In
fact, the annals of Georgia are older
than those of Greece and Rome,
and Christianity was preached there in
the fourth century. Although a victim
to incessant attacks from the Persians
and the Turks, who subjugated her
provinces one by one, she succeeded
not only in preserving her existence,
but in retaining until 1801 a remnant
of her political independence. Happi-
ly she is free again, for in May, 1918,
the Act of Independence of Georgia
was passed by the Georgian National
Council, thus ending her connection
with the Russian Empire."

HIGHER PAY FOR WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NOTTINGHAM, England—Important
concessions were obtained by furna-
men and ironstone miners in the Mid-
land area as the result of a meeting of
the Nottingham and district Concilia-
tion Board. The employees agreed to
accept an offer of 50 per cent increase
above pre-war rates, this represent-
ing a base rate in regard to which
no fluctuations are possible. An ad-
dition of 6½ per cent on the new base
rate was also secured. The decision
affects large bodies of workers.

HOTELS

AFRICA

Few Places Offer More
beauty and interest to the traveller than
are to be found in TANGIER and the
other cities of MOROCCO.

For particulars of touring by Motor Car and
Steamer, Hotel and Travel Information.

C. E. GRAHY
HOTEL CECIL BUILDING

TANGIER

EASTERN

Hotel Chelsea

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Occupying entire block of ocean front in
the fashionable Chelsea section.

300 bed chambers with private baths (fresh
and sea water). High class orchestra, cafe,
grille, etc. French chef. Golf privileges.
Auto meet trains. Booklet. Open all year.
J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

Hamilton

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Select Family and Transient Hotel

Ideal Location. Modern appointments
and Home-like. Good table, American
plan \$3.50 up daily; special rates by
week. Booklet. Special weekly.
IRVING C. BALL, Proprietor.

GRAND ATLANTIC

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Virginia Avenue near Beach and all attrac-
tions. Service Franchise

A STRICTLY MODERN HOTEL

Private baths, running water in rooms,
elevator, etc. Notable table. Early season
rates. \$4.00 up daily. Special weekly.
Booklet. Auto meets trains.
W. F. SHAW.

Burlington Hotel

American and European

Homelike, Clean, Excellent Cuisine

280 Rooms with Bath \$3 to \$5

Five Minutes from Everything

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hotel Belvedere

Charles at Chase Street

BALTIMORE, MD.

Fireproof. Elegant. Refined European Outside and
Service Franchise

Pure Artesian Water throughout from our well,
1000 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs
to and from all railway and steamship depots.
Catering at all times and always to the
comfort of guests.

SOUTHERN

NEW ORLEANS

"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

The St. Charles

An homelike Hotel with the essen-
tial requirements of a well regulated
establishment.

ALFRED S. AXER & CO., LTD., Props.

CANADA

One of Canada's Leading Hotels

The Windsor

European plan exclusively. Headquarters for
Conventions. Centrally located.

Service Unsurpassed. Rates on application.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Manager

Cable Address "Windreal," Montreal.

EUROPEAN

(See Also Classified London Board and Residence)

Castle Hotel

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Facing the Beautiful Common

An Old Fashioned English Hotel.

Extremely Comfortable

Highly Recommended

Norland Hotel

GRANVILLE PLACE, LONDON, W. 1.

An establishment of about 90 rooms, designed
for those who desire comfort and refinement
without the bustle, noise and expense of the
huge establishments. Situated in the heart of the
West End a few yards from Selfridges. Elegantly
furnished by Maple. First class cuisine.
No pension terms from £4 to £7 per week.
Accommodation should be booked in advance.

The Saville Hotel

Sloane Terrace, Sloane St.,
LONDON, S. W. 1.

For Good Service, Courtesy
and Cleanliness

under new and successful management

THACKERAY HOTEL

Great Russell Street,
LONDON, W. C. 1.

Passenger Lifts, Fireproof Floors,
Bedroom, Breakfast and Attendance
from 5/6d. per night per person.

Full Tariff and Testimonials on application.

Tels.: "Thackeray," West End, London.

Phone: Museum 1230-1.

How's Hotels, London, England

Where visitors' comforts are studied.

Palace Hotel, Bloomsbury St., W. C. 1. (250 rooms)
The Central, 123 and 125, Cromwell Rd., S. W.
Linden Hall, 131, 133, 135, 137, Cromwell Rd., S. W.
Linden Gardens, 53, 55, 57 and 59, Linden Gdns. W.
Grosvenor House, 18, Penbridge Square, W.
Leinster Court, 19, 19a, and 20, Leinster Gdns. W.
The Florence, 19 and 20, Lancaster Gate, W.
Inspection and correspondence cordially invited.

Standard Hotel

DUBLIN, IRELAND

Central Situation overlooking Lord
Iveagh's Grounds.

Near Theatres and Shopping Centres

Light Garage.

Telephone "Dublin 772"

Hotel Norge

Christiania, Norway

70 rooms, all sanitary improvements.

EINAR NELSON, Manager

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Hotel Metropole

Geneva Palace

First Class Modern Comfort

PRIVATE APARTMENTS

Telephone in all rooms E. HUELI, Manager

Shirley Hotels

DENVER, COLORADO

250 desirable rooms furnished to suit
you—Conveniently located.

Rates reasonable. Service high class. Ask
for literature.

State of Maine Centennial
Publicity Dept., City Hall, Portland, Me.

June 28th to July 5th

Follow with a trip
three Maine lakes in
mountains; by lakes in
America's vacation land
a trip you'll never forget; never regret
Write for literature
State of Maine Centennial
Publicity Dept., City Hall, Portland, Me.

June 28th to July 5th

Follow with a trip
three Maine lakes in
mountains; by lakes in
America's vacation land
a trip you'll never forget; never regret
Write for literature
State of Maine Centennial
Publicity Dept., City Hall, Portland, Me.

June 28th to July 5th

Follow with a trip
three Maine lakes in
mountains; by lakes in
America's vacation land
a trip you'll never forget; never regret
Write for literature
State of Maine Centennial
Publicity Dept., City Hall, Portland, Me.

June 28th to July 5th

Follow with a trip
three Maine lakes in
mountains; by lakes in
America's vacation land
a trip you'll never forget; never regret
Write for literature
State of Maine Centennial
Publicity Dept., City Hall, Portland, Me.

June 28th to July 5th

Follow with a trip
three Maine lakes in
mountains; by lakes in
America's vacation land
a trip you'll never forget; never regret
Write for literature
State of Maine Centennial
Publicity Dept., City Hall, Portland, Me.

June 28th to July 5th

Follow with a trip
three Maine lakes in
mountains; by lakes in
America's vacation land
a trip you'll never forget; never regret
Write for literature
State of Maine Centennial
Publicity Dept., City Hall, Portland, Me.

June 28th to July 5th

Follow with a trip
three Maine lakes in
mountains; by lakes in
America's vacation land
a trip you'll never forget; never regret
Write for literature
State of Maine Centennial
Publicity Dept., City Hall, Portland, Me.

June 28th to July 5th

Follow with a trip
three Maine lakes in
mountains; by lakes in
America's vacation land
a trip you'll never forget; never regret
Write for literature
State of Maine Centennial
Publicity Dept., City Hall, Portland, Me.

June 28th to July 5th

Follow with a trip
three Maine lakes in
mountains; by lakes in
America's vacation land
a trip you'll never forget; never regret
Write for literature
State of Maine Centennial
Publicity Dept., City Hall, Portland, Me.

June 28th to July 5th

Follow with a trip
three Maine lakes in
mountains; by lakes in
America's vacation land
a trip you'll never forget; never regret
Write for literature
State of Maine Centennial
Publicity Dept., City Hall, Portland, Me.

June 28th to July 5th

Follow with a trip
three Maine lakes in
mountains; by lakes in
America's vacation land
a trip you'll never forget; never regret
Write for literature
State of Maine Centennial
Publicity Dept., City Hall, Portland, Me.

ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

TRACING CAUSE OF MOTOR FUEL PRICE

British Committee Says Exorbitant Profit Is Made by the Producer or Refiner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The report of the committee appointed by the government to investigate the motor fuel industry has now been issued. The committee finds that the present high prices for motor fuel are mainly due to the demand exceeding the supply, and that advantage is being taken of this tendency by powerful financial interests to raise prices. The gravity of the situation is increased by the fact that practically all the sources of supply, transport, and distribution of petrol are mainly controlled by the Standard Oil and Royal Dutch Shell groups. The committee is forced to the conclusion that an exorbitant profit is procured by the producer or refiner at present market prices, especially in view of the high rates which are now being obtained for the other products of crude petroleum.

"We are strongly of opinion," states the committee, "that the whole question of the production, price, and distribution of motor fuel is one which should engage the attention of the League of Nations or otherwise be made the subject of international agreement between the governments of the principal importing nations, with a view to cooperation in fixing at a fair level the price chargeable for so vital a necessity of modern industrial life."

The committee adds the opinion that, when the existing contracts by which the Anglo-Persian Oil Company are bound, expire in 1922, it will be in the power of the government to give substantial protection to British users of petrol.

With regard to the price of benzine, the committee finds that the price has been regulated by the National Benzole Association simply to conform with the price of petrol, and is not based on the cost of production.

The committee's chief recommendations are that the Government should fix prices substantially lower than those now charged, that the Government should use every possible means to increase the production of power alcohol in Great Britain and the empire under conditions which will prevent the establishment of a monopoly, and that no motor spirit imported into Britain shall be allowed to be re-exported. The committee feels that there is a grave danger of a permanent world famine in motor spirit, even at fabulous prices.

"The concentration of control," concludes the report, "over the price and disposition of motor fuel, in the hands of two enormously powerful capitalistic combines, practically world wide in their scope, constitutes so dangerous a power, that it is imperative that the governments of the world should give some attention to it. In view of the world wide operations of these trusts, it does not appear possible for the British Government, by itself, to deal effectively with this problem."

CANADIAN FARMERS TO ENCOURAGE UNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario.—J. P. Brady, representing the recently formed United Farmers of Quebec, said at the annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which for the first time is being held in the east: "I believe the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the organized farmers of Canada, will do more than has been accomplished in any other way to create a spirit of real unity between the different races which go to make up our common Canadian citizenship."

The Canadian Council of Agriculture took steps looking to an international conference, to be held in the near future, composed of representatives of the organized farmers of Canada and the United States, the hope being that such experience will bring about a still better understanding between the two great democracies of North America.

Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario were the only provinces represented at the meeting but New Brunswick's affiliation was unanimously approved. Quebec, with its newly organized farmers' movement, will shortly apply for membership in the council and British Columbia is also ready to come in. That will leave Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island alone without representation on the council.

QUEBEC WILL ENFORCE CHILD LABOR LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec.—That a more strict enforcement of the child labor laws of the Province of Quebec is to go into immediate effect is indicated by statements made by representatives of the Provincial Department of Labor. "In virtue of the law affecting industrial establishments regulating the employment of children," all Montreal employers of labor have been informed, "you are held responsible for sending to our offices all boys and girls under the age of 16 years who are in your employ, to register and conform with the law."

Full powers are extended to the officials of the Department of Labor for the enforcement of this law, which, in addition to all industrial establishments, will affect newboys, messenger boys and theater, hotel and restaurant employees. All such employees, in fact all working boys or girls under the age of 16, must be possessed of an education certificate

before they can lawfully follow their various pursuits. In the case of boys or girls attending evening schools while working during the day, they will be permitted to continue their daily work even though unable to pass the required educational tests.

A night school pupil consistently absenting himself or herself from classes will be deprived of his or her daily employment. The applicants at the labor offices will also be examined with regard to their fitness for their particular work, the officials being empowered to act and forbid employers from engaging children to do work beyond their strength. Another article of the law which will be enforced will be that which forbids the employment of a boy or girl under 16 years of age after 8 p. m.

CANADIAN PLANS FOR STEAMSHIP TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec.—With the opening of navigation this year the Canadian Government merchant marine will have in operation 28 steamships on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and by midsummer, if promised deliveries of new ships are fulfilled, there will be about 45 ships in commission. The preponderance of traffic will be from the St. Lawrence, and several new services from Montreal will be opened. The schedules now being drawn up provide for the following services: Montreal to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Brazil and the Argentine, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara, Kingston (Jamaica), Havana (Cuba), St. John's (Newfoundland) direct, and calling at Charlottetown (Prince Edward Island). The routes to Liverpool, Brazil and the Argentine will be served by the 100-ton type of ships, while on the Montreal-London and Glasgow routes the 5100-ton ships will be placed. For the West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara), ships of 4600 tons will be employed.

In Montreal, Canadian Vickers Limited have on hand four ships, the first of which should be delivered in June, the second in July and the other two toward the close of the season. The Tidewater Company at Three Rivers, Quebec, have two ships under construction of the 5100-ton type, which should be ready in three months' time, and the Davis Shipbuilding Company of Levis, Quebec, will turn one of the same type over some time in May. In the matter of deck officers in the government fleet, it is stated that about 70 per cent of them are Canadian citizens, and engineers represent about 79 per cent Canadian nationality. Firemen, oilers and sailors are engaged without regard to this test.

NEW HOUSING SCHEME PROPOSED IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario.—Realizing the critical nature of the housing situation Labor men have offered a plan which may help materially toward its solution. The proposal which the executive officials of the Building Trades Council have asked their colleagues to endorse at a coming special meeting would provide houses now costing \$4000 at a cost of \$3200.

The proposal is somewhat similar to a scheme of the building trade crafts of Manchester, England, but it does not allow for a profit. Briefly, the proposal, which, if approved, will be forwarded to the City Council, is that the Building Trades Council, which controls the monopoly of the building trades mechanics in Toronto, will guarantee the required supply of labor at normal prices if the municipality will provide the material and the land. The Building Trades Council have interviewed a firm of architects, who have offered their services on a salary basis. If the municipality indorses the scheme the Building Trades Council will guarantee within a month a sufficient number of workmen to commence the erection of 100 dwellings.

PRICE FIXING IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario.—After an inquiry lasting eight days, the Board of Commerce has rendered a decision, saying that the charge of a sale price fixing combination against the Hamilton retail grocers "is entirely disproved and is dismissed." Commissioner O'Connor and Commissioner Murdoch state, however, that these retail grocers must not assume that because of the dismissal of the charges any species of concerted action on their part as to buying or selling prices is necessarily legal, "and the board reserves certain intended combinations until the conclusion of certain intended investigations herein-after mentioned."

With regard to the wholesalers and manufacturers, the board expresses its complete dissatisfaction with the case as presented, and declares its intention to reinstitute proceedings and to see that they are continued to a proper conclusion. The board points out that in connection with the charges against the manufacturers (which involves wholesalers and possibly some retailers also) it was, previous to the investigation, already carrying on and proposed to conclude as speedily as possible, a Dominion-wide inquiry into the existence, scope, effects and legality of price-fixing agreements, including an inquiry into costs, prices and profits of commodities sold under the fixed resale price plan.

PULP AND LATH WOOD HIGH
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CALAIS, Maine.—Farmers have commenced to haul in their pulp wood and are receiving \$13 a cord. Lath wood is running a close second and is being landed here for \$12 a cord. It is being rapidly sawed into laths and sold in the Boston and New York markets at \$17 and \$18 per thousand, a top-notch price for that commodity.

LINCOLN, NEB.

EXQUISITE Silk Underwear For SPRING

Springtime fabrics have invaded the realm of underthings—for instance, one finds here the newest creations in chemise, night gowns, camisoles, negligees and other bits of apparel in the new delicate tints.

Also hosts of new underthings of sheerest quality muslins with new, novel touches and novel trimmings; countless creations enhanced by hand sewing of the French and Philippine women—priced very reasonable.

Muslin Underwear Section—Second Floor

MAGEE'S
READY TO WEAR CLOTHING
MEN, WOMEN AND BOYS
Corner 12th and O Sts.

MAYER BROS. CO.
Style Headquarters

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WEAR AND DRY GOODS

THE FAMOUS
1109 O STREET
Cloaks, Suits, Dresses, Millinery (BYRON BROS.)

Overstuffed Furniture and Draperies made to order; fine workmanship.

VANCE-HOLM & WILLNER
1621 O STREET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY

AMME SOPHIA
St. Charles Block 795 Boardwalk Phone 1011-W

DIRECTLY ON BEACH
Opposite Heinz Pier; ocean rooms; table guests; always open. MRS. A. W. WHEELER.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT
Situating, managed and kept up for comfort to its guests. Nuttall Cottage, 2 Maine Ave.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.
St. Joseph's Quality Store—

Brady
FURNITURE, RUGS AND DRAPERIES OF QUALITY
509-511 Fifth Street Established 1897

REAL ESTATE
California Coast Hotel For Sale
In one of the loveliest Pacific coast resorts, the hotel, golf, swimming, fishing, and all the amenities of a good profit. Ideal for man and wife. Small address. Address: MONTRE VERDE HOTEL, Carmel-by-the-Sea, Calif.

FOR SALE—15-rm. house on Lake Hopatcong, N. J. Beautiful scenery, hotel and cottages for good profit. Ideal for man and wife. Small address. Address: MONTRE VERDE HOTEL, Carmel-by-the-Sea, Calif.

HELP WANTED
WANTED—High class operator and retoucher. Write—giving references—to E. J. BURKE, care Photograph Dept., Drew Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS
BUSINESS LADY with small but comfortable unfurnished room to lady. Kitchen privileges. References. E-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40 St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
SCULPTOR
WALTER J. ALLEN of London, England, and Toronto, Canada. Three years sculptor in charge of the Dominion House of Parliament, Ottawa, Can. is open to reengagement; has 40 years' practical experience in the Gothic work of the Old Cathedral of Bangor, Specialist in "bas-relief" picture panel work of Bible and other subjects. Address: E. J. BURKE, care Photograph Dept., Drew Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

YOUNG MAN, 10 years' experience in Europe, 4 languages, wishes position as valet in family expecting to travel. RICHARD F. HALL, 110 W. 49th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
WANTED—A refined and educated young woman as nurse and governess to a six-year-old boy. Christian family. Salary and references required. Interview by appointment. Write giving experience and wages desired. MRS. FLORENCE F. FROST, 203 W. 80th St., Apartment 7-F, New York, N. Y.

CHAMBERMAID-SEAMSTRESS in private family of 6, on or before May 1st. Four in-laid vacuum cleaner. Afternoons devoted to sewing. Wages \$80. Must be very neat. Refs. required. Country year round. When? Write: Mrs. J. K. S., 1401 Broadway, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

WANTED—Competent cook; Prof. for girls' camp June 10th to Sept. 1st. Addr. 14th, 1458 McCormick Bldg.

PROPOSALS
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, Metropolitan District Commission, Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for building bridge over Neponset River, Boston and Quincy, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan District Commission, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., until 2 o'clock P. M. of April 28, 1920. Proposals must be made upon the blank form furnished with the copy of contract and specifications, and each bid must be accompanied by certified check for the sum of \$5000. The estimate of the quantities of work to be done is approximately as follows: Retaining wall of temporary bridge, 1100 cubic yards; excavation or dredging, 110,000 lineal feet; 35,000 feet B. M. Filling, 3,000 cubic yards; gravel ballast, 1,100 tons; stone ballast, 3,000 cubic yards; fender and guard piles, 1,000 cubic yards; stone masonry, 8,000 cubic yards; concrete masonry, 4,000 cubic yards; concrete struts, 1,400 square yards; granite block pavement, 8,000 cubic yards; filling material; substructure metal and steel superstructure. Miscellaneous rolling lift drawbridge. Pamphlets containing further information for bidders, form of proposal, contract and specifications, and plans may be obtained at the office of the Metropolitan District Commission, 18 Tremont Street. A deposit of \$5 will be required for copies of the above-mentioned pamphlets. The commission reserves the right to reject any and all proposals or to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth. JAMES A. RILEY, Commissioner; ELBERTON P. WHITNEY, FRANK A. RAYBOLD, FRANK G. HALL, WILLIAM H. SQUIRE, Associate Commissioners. Metropolitan District Commission. JOHN R. RABIN, Chief Engineer.

FOR SALE
FURNITURE—Parlor, dining room and bed room furniture in excellent condition; call Tuesday or Wednesday afternoon; no dealers. 11 Mt. Ida Terrace, Newton, Mass.

KANSAS CITY, KAN.

Allen & Bayne
644-644 MINNESOTA AVE.
DRY GOODS
LADIES' FURNISHINGS
CHINA, GLASS, KITCHENWARE

Maytag Electric Washer
Aluminum Cylinder; Machinery All Enclosed. We want to demonstrate it in your home. CASHED FIELD SEEDS, ALSO INCUBATORS

Wyandotte Seed and Hardware Co.
610 MINNESOTA AVE.

Mauder-Dougherty Mercantile Co.
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS
Books and Stationery, Trunks and Traveling Bags
622-624 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kans. Both Phones West 151

GREENBERG'S
SUCCESSOR TO C. E. GILBERT & SON
Up-to-date Furnishings 650 Minn. Ave.

AREDS SHOE CO.
453 MINNESOTA AVENUE
Agent for the Queen Quality Shoe

SMILEY COAL COMPANY
Feed, Water and Cesspool Cleaning
Home Phone West 832
1717-19 NORTH 5TH STREET

Shepherd & Hammond
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
for Men and Young Men
539 Minnesota Avenue

HOME LAUNDRY
HYM and PARTIN
FURNITURE LAUNDRIES

S. H. REYNOLDS
INSURANCE
630 MINNESOTA AVE.
Phone Fairfax 3925, Drexel 71

GRANDVIEW CLEANERS AND DYERS
R. W. SHIPLEY, Proprietor
Both Phones West 371 1704 Central Ave.

QUEEN CITY DRESSMAKING AND LADIES' TAILORING COLLEGE
24 North 22nd Street, Bell Phone 410

KASSEL JEWELRY CO., Inc.
548 Minnesota Ave.
Phones—Bell West 33 W; Home West 559

ALEX FUHRMAN
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
628 Minnesota Ave., Home Phone West 498

"GOLD MEDAL"
Flour
ALFRED WESTON & CO., DISTRIBUTORS

W. A. GRISWOLD & SON
THE SEASON'S FASHIONS IN BAKERY PRODUCTS
"THE TASTY TABLE"
4 Phones 179 West

ALBERT BAKER
Groceries and Meats
853 Minnesota Ave.
Phone Fairfax 134, Drexel 134

GODFREY BROS.
FANCY GROCERIES AND MEATS
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits
8148 State Ave. Fairfax 1875

J. L. WILLIAM
FANCY GROCERIES AND MEATS
Bell Phone Argentine 461, 3300 Strong Ave.

SECURITY GARAGE
7th St. and Barnett
Storage, Repairs and Accessories

E. R. Callender Printing Co.
708-10 NORTH 6TH STREET
Home phone 330 Drexel. Bell phone 333 Fairfax

FOR A HOME IN GRAND VIEW
on North 17th or 18th St. Telephone W. L. Wilmer, Fairfax 4108. Will build for you or sell vacant lot.

G. E. GILHAUS
PLUMBING AND HEATING
Home West 781

NORFOLK, V.A.
\$1,000,000.00 Organized 1885 \$800,000.00
THE NORFOLK NATIONAL BANK
242 MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

A PROGRESSIVE BANK
Invites your account, offering intelligent service and careful attention to details
W. A. GODWIN, President
J. B. DEY, Jr., Vice-President and Cashier
C. S. WHITEHURST, Asst. Cashier
E. T. VAN FATTEN, Jr., Asst. Cashier

Shulman Co.
High-Class Custom Tailors
Clothing—Haberdashers—Hatters
"Society Brand" Clothing; Knit Hats; "Gambattan" Shirts; Mark Cross Goggles; "Vassar" Union Suits. Everything Strictly High-Grade

SERVICE OF HIGHEST CLASS
MONTICELLO HOTEL CORNER
MARY ELAINE
EXCLUSIVE HAT SHOP
348 Granby St. Phone 22978

TRUNKS AND LEATHER GOODS REPAIRED
Retail Business Only
NORFOLK TRUNK FACTORY, INC.
Trunks, Leather Goods and Umbrellas
149 GRANBY STREET

S. J. THOMAS CO., Inc.
"SHOES OF QUALITY"
240 Granby Street

BURK & CO.
Men's and Boys' Clothes
HATS AND FURNISHINGS
ARMY AND NAVY OUTFITTERS

GALE-FORD COMPANY
Incorporated
Jewelers and Silversmiths
223 Granby Street, Norfolk, Va.

GEORGE W. THOMAS
FINE SHOES
Monticello Hotel Norfolk, Va.

Norfolk Stationery Co., Inc.
Stationery and Office Supplies
226 Granby Street

Restaurant and Confectionery
HOWARD'S, Inc.,
200 Main Street
WM. J. NEWTON
308 Granby Street
Greenhouses, Colonial and 24th St.
Phone: Store 4090—Residence 1973

KANSAS CITY, MO.
INSURANCE
Automobile Underwriters
of America
301 SCARTRIT BLDG.
Bell M 1161 Home M 9411
F. F. FAY,
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine
Kansas City Typewriter Exchange
229 East 12th St.
Bell—Grand 577 Home—Main 9419
The Corona weighs but nine pounds, complete with carrying case, has all late attachments such as back spacer, and two color ribbon attachments. This is a real machine for personal use. You can fold it up, take it with you, typewrite anywhere. Price \$50.00. Ask for descriptive catalog.

ELECTRIC SHOP
HARRY GOODFAR, Pres.
All Things Electrical
WESTERN CHANDELIER CO.
N. W. Cor. 14th and Grand Aves. Both phones

Stump Printing Co.
BOOKLETS, CATALOGS
Commercial Printing
Home Main 1838 Bell Grand 325
116-118 West 13th Street

Cafeteria De Luxe
S. W. Corner Ninth and Main Streets
Entrance on 9th St.
Good, Clean, Wholesome Food.
Properly Cooked. Reasonably Priced.
COME AND SEE

ERNST F. STOELTZING
Chl-Namel Varnish and Paints
Auto Enamel, Wall Paints—
Screen Enamel, Furniture Polish
Metal Polish, Gold and Aluminum
POCKET AND TABLE
CUTLERY A SPECIALTY
1415 GRAND AVE.

NEW SPRING
WAISTS, PETTICOATS, KIMONAS
SILK AND LINGERIE UNDERWEAR
EXTRA SIZED WAISTS

KAUFMAN'S
WAIST SHOP
103 EAST ELEVENTH ST.

FRED SMITH
CLEANING CO.
Repairing, Relining and Alterations done when requested. Work handled by experts and given personal attention.
904 CHARLOTTE STREET
Phone: Bell, Main 440; Home, Main 7545

High Grade Shoes
REASONABLE AT
DELL-BURD
SECOND FLOOR
LILLIS BUILDING, 11TH AND WALNUT

CROW'S SHOE REPAIR
Quick Service
6 E. 10th St.
17 E. 11th St.
Basement Lillis Building
(Only one address is in the Lillis Bldg.)

"WE STRIVE TO PLEASE"
ALPHA
FLORAL CO.
1105 WALNUT—Phone MAIN 1806

KANSAS CITY, MO.

INSURANCE
Automobile Underwriters
of America
301 SCARTRIT BLDG.
Bell M 1161 Home M 9411
F. F. FAY,
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine
Kansas City Typewriter Exchange
229 East 12th St.
Bell—Grand 577 Home—Main 9419
The Corona weighs but nine pounds, complete with carrying case, has all late attachments such as back spacer, and two color ribbon attachments. This is a real machine for personal use. You can fold it up, take it with you, typewrite anywhere. Price \$50.00. Ask for descriptive catalog.

ELECTRIC SHOP
HARRY GOODFAR, Pres.
All Things Electrical
WESTERN CHANDELIER CO.
N. W. Cor. 14th and Grand Aves. Both phones

Stump Printing Co.
BOOKLETS, CATALOGS
Commercial Printing
Home Main 1838 Bell Grand 325
116-118 West 13th Street

Cafeteria De Luxe
S. W. Corner Ninth and Main Streets
Entrance on 9th St.
Good, Clean, Wholesome Food.
Properly Cooked. Reasonably Priced.
COME AND SEE

ERNST F. STOELTZING
Chl-Namel Varnish and Paints
Auto Enamel, Wall Paints—
Screen Enamel, Furniture Polish
Metal Polish, Gold and Aluminum
POCKET AND TABLE
CUTLERY A SPECIALTY
1415 GRAND AVE.

NEW SPRING
WAISTS, PETTICOATS, KIMONAS
SILK AND LINGERIE UNDERWEAR
EXTRA SIZED WAISTS

KAUFMAN'S
WAIST SHOP
103 EAST ELEVENTH ST.

FRED SMITH
CLEANING CO.
Repairing, Relining and Alterations done when requested. Work handled by experts and given personal attention.
904 CHARLOTTE STREET
Phone: Bell, Main 440; Home, Main 7545

High Grade Shoes
REASONABLE AT
DELL-BURD
SECOND FLOOR
LILLIS BUILDING, 11TH AND WALNUT

CROW'S SHOE REPAIR
Quick Service
6 E. 10th St.
17 E. 11th St.
Basement Lillis Building
(Only one address is in the Lillis Bldg.)

"WE STRIVE TO PLEASE"
ALPHA
FLORAL CO.
1105 WALNUT—Phone MAIN 1806

E. B. SILKWOOD
MERCHANT TAILOR
912 Grand Avenue
Second Floor
KANSAS CITY, MO.

IMHOF MILLINERY
GAFFNEY CORSETS
STRICTLY MADE TO ORDER
315 ALTMAN BLDG.
Phones: Home Main 2378; Bell Grand 1208

TAILOR MADE SHIRTS
10 W. 9th St. Home Phone, M 6572

KANSAS CITY SHIRT CO.
FUHRMAN BROS.
Watchmakers and Jewelers
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY
106 East 10th Street. Home Phone Main 6217.

FOR RENT—Furnished office and waiting room to professional individual for morning hours; Wednesday all day; in Commerce Bldg. W. S. 711A Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

A. A. BOWMAN & SONS
Groceries and Meats. 1314 E. 37th St. Phone: 8700; Home, Hyde Park; Bell, Westport.

WICHITA, KANSAS
THE GEO. INNES CO.
"In the heart of Wichita, Kansas"
"The best for the price no matter what the price"

PARSONS, KANS.
LAMBERT & DUFFY
THE KUPPENHEIMER STORE
PARSONS, KAN.

TOPEKA, KAN.

Crocketts
"The store where there's always a bargain"
Dry Goods
Ladies' Ready to Wear
Garments
Shoes
TOPEKA, KANSAS

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Extreme Value in Everything
You Buy at Our Stores—
besides our guarantee of your
utmost satisfaction.

Auerbach & Guettel
Palace
CLOTHING CO.
TOPEKA, KANSAS
Kansas City, Missouri
Plymouth, St. Joseph, Mo.
Emporia, Kansas

The Topeka State Bank
Eighth and Kansas Avenue
Topeka, Kansas

RESOURCES
OVER \$1,000,000

Palmetto's
Invites your inspection and
consideration of their excel-
lent stocks of Dry Goods,
Apparel, Millinery, Footwear
and Home Furnishings.

Lord's
FLOWERS
Phone 827 TOPEKA, KANSAS

Our Values and Showing of
Draperies—Rugs—Furniture
Deserves Your Patronage

C. A. Karlan
FURNITURE CO.
All kinds of
Hemstitching and Picoting
Room 11, Drpheum Building, Topeka, Kansas.
Nothing but Standard Merchandise
STEIN-REUCH CLOTHES MANHATTAN
SHIRTS—SETSON HATS

The Topeka Electric Company
Electric Wiring, Fixtures and Repairs
H. S. LEE, President. PHONE 789
W. E. BARRY, Sec'y-Treas. 816 KANSAS AVE.

LEAVENWORTH
Bakery and Confectionery
Coldren Plumbing & Heating Co.
410 S. 5th Street Phone 289
R. H. BELL DRY GOODS CO.
417 Delaware Phone 530

GEO. W. KAUFMANN
Fancy Groceries, Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

KETCHESON PRINTING CO.
321 Delaware Phone 147

THOLEN BROS.
AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES
Try Sichel's for
DRY GOODS

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.
BROWN'S C. O. D.
GROCERY AND MARKET
O.

EUROPEAN LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

LONDON



CORSET DEPARTMENT
This section is now equipped for the coming season with a wide range of new models. Nearly every figure can be fitted from stock, thus obviating the delay of having corsets made to order. Prices from 16/11.

102-205, SLOANE STREET, S. W. 1.

Renée le Roy
6, HANOVER STREET, W.



Paris Hats in London

LADIES
wishing to purchase up-to-date fashions of really reliable quality at strictly moderate prices should call at our shop. Illustrated price list.
Furs cleaned, altered and repaired by best of skill.
Trade Mark

ARTHUR PERRY & CO.,
FURRIERS
12 Argyll Place, Regent St., London, W. 1
(Cor. House)
Phone Gerrard 8307

The Time to Sell

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF PRESENT UNPRECEDENTED HIGH PRICES
Also meet the craftsman's need—send your OLD GOLD, SILVER, Diamonds, Gems and Broken Trinkets. Offer given or cash paid at once. (Old treasures remounted or remodelled)

E. W. LANGTON
Goldsmith.
Muswell Hill, London, N. 10
Established 1868

Makers of Scotch Fabrics to Royalty

LADIES' TAILORING
Our Goods Are Noted for COMFORT, DURABILITY and VALUE

A. C. GRANT, Ltd.
24 Maddox Street, London, W.

The Artistic Dress Shop
(Mrs. Bodkin)
88, DUKE ST., GROSVENOR SQUARE, W. 1.
Costumes, Gowns, Evening Dresses, always in stock.
Anything Made to Order.
UNIQUE COLOURINGS and DESIGNS
Phone Mayfair 2581

Misses Tripp and Illingworth
COURT DRESSMAKERS
43 Upper Baker St., London, N. W.
Specialties—Models combining original ideas and artistic colouring
Telephone No. 2622
Western 2622

ISABEL CAMM
Show Room—14, Melville Road, Barnes, S. W. 13.
Tel. 4111
Children's day and party frocks and ladies' lingerie.

J. COLLINS
HIGH-CLASS GROCER
Provision Merchant, Etc.
69, Abingdon Road, KENSINGTON, W.
Phone Western 921

MADAME GUNTER
Evening Dresses and Tailormades
MODERATE PRICES
180 Sloane Street, Phone Vio. 3504

WENTWORTH LADIES' CLUB
For working Gentlemen, Golden's Green, N. W. 4, close to Tube. Bed Sitting-rooms, with gas fire, and own motor for self attendance, bath with geyser; board, terms moderate. Address SECRETARY, 1 Wentworth Road.

ODETTE & WELLS
MODEL GOWNS & COSTUMES
46, BAKER STREET, W. 1

Gladola Water Softener
Makes the hardest water soft and refreshing PERFECTLY FREE FROM SODA
44 So. Molton Street, W.
2/6 per box Tel. Mayfair 4648.

POTTERY for PRESENTS
at the
RAVENSCOURT POTTERY
(DORA E. LUNN)
10, Ravenscourt Avenue
Ravenscourt Park, W. 6.

E. SMITH
HAIRCUTTING
SHAVING
112a Westbourne Grove (opp. Arthur's Stores)

DESIGNS, DRAWINGS, TRACINGS
Working drawings made from client's sketches or instructions. Drawings prepared for patent specifications and all classes of tracing undertaken. Mechanical work a specialty. Agency secured for small engineering components.
OWEN & CRISP, ENGINEERS
64 Basinghall Street, London, E. C. 2

Repairs to Boots and Shoes
W. AYLIFFE & SONS
34 Sloane Sq. and 1100 Kings Road, S. W.

PICTURE FRAMING
J. MIDDLETON, 231 King's Rd., Chelsea
Established 30 Years

OLD ESTABLISHED Exclusive agency offers advanced prices for Superior Garments. 13 1/2th Street, Kensington.

DECORATIONS.



WOODWORK.

ROBERSONS
BUILDING CONTRACTORS

83 & 85 KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON

Stuart Hepburn & Co.



House and Estate Agents
Surveyors
Auctioneers and Valuers
39/41 Brompton Rd., Knightsbridge, S. W. 3.
Specialists in Furnished and Unfurnished Houses and Flats in Knightsbridge and Vicinity.



Stationery — Printing Office Furniture
Every requirement for the Office.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE
Modern Office Equipment.
Partridge & Cooper, Ltd.
191-192, Fleet Street, LONDON, E. C.

Gooch, Allen & Co.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS

89, Lower Sloane Street
TEL. GERR. 2337

"CONFECTIONERY and COOKERY SCHOOL"
14 Yeoman's Row, Brompton, S. W. 3.
Specialize in making Delicious Creamy Fudges, Cakes and Sweets of all kinds, besides catering for Afternoon dainties, etc.
QUALITY GUARANTEED.

W. BIRCH—Florist
GARDEN CONTRACTOR
20, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11
Choice Cut Flowers, Table Decorations and all Floral Designing. Phone Park 2540

British College of Cookery
Practical Classes in COOKING, BOTTLING and CONFECTIONERY.
Home made CAKES and SWEETS to Order
316 REGENT STREET, W. 1.

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS and
Breeches Makers
23 Bucklersbury

Three doors from the Mansion House—Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4
RELIABLE GOODS—Personal Attention
Phone: Bank 8050

TRUNKS, BAGS, Etc.
Repairs a Specialty
TRUNKS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE
TOM HILL, Actual Maker
44 Sloane Square (next to station)
Phone 15, 5689
Umbrellas Recovered and Repaired

PIANOS & ORGANS
NEW AND SECOND HAND
Bought and Sold for Cash.
TUNINGS AND REPAIRS.
Exchanges, Free Delivery.
STAGG & SONS
Estab. 1867
26, Red Lion Street, Holborn, W. C. 1.

PASSAGE, SHIPPING and AVIATION AGENTS
Chas. F. Horncastle & Co.
12, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, E. C. 3.
Telephone 2054 City

Owing to arrangements made with all the principal Shipping Companies, we are in a position to book your passage to any part of the world without additional charge. THE BEST AVAILABLE ACCOMMODATION. NO BOOKING FEES. JUST THE ORDINARY OFFICIAL FARE. Furniture and household effects packed and shipped.

CUTHBERTSON
PETER JONES LTD.
BUILDER DECORATOR
SANITATION EXPERT
ELECTRICIAN
613 VICTORIA, 31 SYMONS ST
SLOANE SQUARE S.W.

Decorative Needlework
MRS. EVERSHED
8 So. Molton Street, Est. 1895.

Visit the "SHAMIANA"
37 Brompton Rd., S. W.

GILBERT
LADIES' TAILOR and FURRIER
COSTUMES MADE TO ORDER AT LONDON'S LOWEST PRICES. PERFECT CUT AND FIT GUARANTEED.
3, Sloane Square, S. W. Phone Vio. 3554.

THOMAS JAMES
China and Glass Stores
Copeland (Spode pattern) Blue Dinner and Breakfast Ware. Tel. 2956 Ken.

Mayfair School of Dancing
Principal: Misses Fairbairn and Macquoid.
Students and teachers thoroughly trained; amateurs and professional classes separate. Branches open at Golden's Green, Brixton, Richmond, Central School, 5 James St., Oxford St., London, W. 1 (adjoining Times Book Club).

ECONOMY IN DRESS
Don't buy new but send your old clothes. They will be made new to you. To be Dry Cleaned like new to you.
J. FAREY & CO.
57 South Molton Street, London, W.
Telephone 5342 Mayfair.

ROSE SCHOOLS, LTD. Shortham.
Over Russell Sq. Tube Station

SMITHERS & SONS
Furnishing Warehousing
Kingston-on-Thames, Phone Kingston 1894

High Class Motors for Hire by Hour, Day or Trip
MANAGEMENT AND DRIVERS
EX-OFFICERS OF H. M. ARMY
SMITH and SAMPSON
10 LITTLE ST. ANDREW'S STREET
Telephone 8724 Gerrard LONDON W. C. 2

FRANK BROWN, Ltd.
29, Church St., Kensington, W. 8. Phone Park 4445

Genuine Persian Rugs
OF
Every Make and Quality
Repairs Executed on the Premises

STATIONERY
Extraordinarily Cheap Line
500 sheets notepaper—exquisitely printed or stamped with 250 envelopes for 12/6d. E. & S. BUTLER, Stationery Warehouse, 148 Strand Green Road, London, N.

ARTHURS STORES
WESTBOURNE GROVE
For Best Quality MEAT
FISH and POULTRY
GROCERY and PROVISIONS
COOKED MEATS
BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY
FRUIT FLOWERS VEGETABLES

BOARD and RESIDENCE
(SEE ALSO HOTEL PAGE)
LADY who would receive another as paying guest in charming country village in "Shakespeare's Country." MISS HERIOT, Beech Cottage, Fyne, Warwickshire.

TUBE and MET. NOTTING HILL GATE
for students and workers. Yachtsmen catered for. Bed and breakfast from 14/6 weekly. One night 1/-. MISS SIMMONS, 10 Stanley Gardens, Kensington Park Road, W. 11.

FURNISHED suites or single rooms with catering and attend. 100 Redcliffe Gdns., S. Kensington, London, S. W. 10. Phone 3955 Western.

FOLKESTONE
—Good House Pension, 27 Cheriton Gardens—
from 2 gns. weekly. MISS GIBBEN.

HIGH CLASS Boarding House. Excellent Cuisine. 29 Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. Phone: 4205 Park.

FOR SALE
WANT to dispose of daughters' violins, which are in good order. MISS WALKER, Bushey Cottage, Onglington.

TO LET
BOURNEMOUTH W. 17th house, 100 County Gates. 3 sleep rms. 6 bedrooms, 1st. Aug. to 15th Sept.—5 gns. wks. B. 45, Princess Road.

FOR HIRE
LANDAUETTE CARS FOR HIRE
TERMS MODERATE
RUFFLES
11 Queens Gate Place, South Kensington, S. W. 7
Phone Kensington 3356

WANTED
MARRIED MAN with public school education. 7 years army commissioned service. desires responsible business or similar position, England or abroad. A 15, The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

WANTED—West Central or Northwest London
undisturbed rooms with attending. The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

MISS FRY, TERNY, LYTON AVENUE, LEICHTWORTH, HERTS. is desiring to meet a lady who would take duties in her luncheon room.

LADY wishes to start Biscuit Shop with another. Write A. 2, The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

WANTED—Capable woman to undertake duties of small London flat. A 6, The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED
ENGLISH OFFICER just demobilized. 16 years pre-war residence in France and Belgium. seeks Paris agency or similar employment. A 14, The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

REQUIRED by master mariner, over 24 years experience, 4 years war work, 8 years in command; any work wholly or partially on shore where such experience would be of use. V. 88, The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

EX-OFFICER, LONDON 12 YEARS' CITY experience. desiring appointment, secretarial or commercial. showing prospects. A 9, The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

SHEARNS' FRUIT STORES

Fruitarian Food Stores and Restaurant

are perfectly unique in London and, we believe, in the world, furnishing AN IDEAL RENDEZVOUS for Shopping and Luncheon or light refreshments.

For variety, quality, food value and cash value SHEARNS' have a reputation they do everything to maintain and extend.

Please note address
231-234 Tottenham Court Road
LONDON, W. 1.
Telephone Museum 540

MAUDES
CORNER OF PARK LANE
AND OXFORD STREET, W.

Restaurant, Cafe
Luncheons, Dinners, etc.
Chocolates
Home Made Cakes, etc.

Also at
8 and 10 Coburg Place, Bayswater Road, W. 12, Marble Arch, W.
OPEN ON SUNDAYS

DRINNAN'S
Cock Corner Cafe
10 Peterborough Road, RICHMOND

Gladola Restaurant
44, South Molton Street, W. 1
(Close to Bond St. Tube Station)
Open week-days from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Sundays from 12:45 p. m. to 9 p. m.

HOME MADE CAKES
Excellent Cooking Moderate Prices

J. BRILLIANT
Jeweller & Silversmith
23 and 25 Queen's Road, W.

A great variety of Watches and Jewellery of Best Quality only.
Send your old Jewellery, Old Silver or any ornaments and you will receive cash.
All kinds of property bought.

BALDWIN SMITH
233a Regent St.
"K BOOT"
SPECIALIST
(Near Oxford Circus)

F. PERCIVAL ASHBY
(Postal address)
22 Wellington Sq.
Chelsea, S. W. 3.

Decorations, Electrical Work, Surveys, carried out and advised upon.
Phone: Park 3700
W. J. EARLEY'S
COAL
Head Office:
"Westbourne House"
135, Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2

VAIL & CO.
Printers, Publishers and Stationers
370 FARRINGTON ROAD, E. C. 1
WEST END BRANCH, 100, Street, Gt. Portland Street, W. 1.
Telephone: 1163
Central 9604

REPORTS of Meetings.
POSTERS and every description of printing estimated for.

SCHOOLS
WHICH SCHOOL?
Reliable information regarding the best BOARDING SCHOOLS can be given free by
ED. J. BURROW AND CO., LTD.
Imperial House, Cheltenham.

SPECIALISTS IN GOOD PRINTING FOR SCHOOLS
Efficient Prospectuses, fine View Books.

Challoner School
72, Queen's Gate, LONDON, S. W.

Principal: Miss MALIN and MISS HOPE WALLACE
A school for girls and boys with a Nursery Class for little children.
Boarding arrangements can be made for girls over nine. Applications should be made to the Principal.

VERNON HOUSE
BROMESDURY, M. W.
Boys prepared for Public Schools and Osborne. Special School Buildings recently added.
Headmaster: H. Ernest Evans, LL. D.

WELLINGBOROUGH
WESTFIELD. Home for girls, entire charge to parents. Write abroad. MISS BLOTT, N. A. Home, (London) Cambridge Training College, MISS K. BLOTT, Bedford Road, garden College.

Preparatory School for Boys
St. Michaels, Uckfield, Sussex
REV. H. H. H. HOCKEY, M. A.

HOME SCHOOL for girls, "Mildura," Torquay, S. Devon. Good modern education. Large airy house, concert hall, gymnasium, 24 acres garden. Lovely playing fields. Country walks. Bathing. Mrs. & Miss Walters, B. A. Home, Len. N. E. T. Hill, Frinton.

SOUTHILL—The Paragon, Blackheath. Home School for Girls. (Boys under 9). Entire charge if desired. Principal MISS BARNES (formerly Seabach, Frinton).

QUEEN'S College, Weybridge, Surrey. Boarding and day school for girls. Modern education. Exams. tennis. Miss Dunstan, L.R.A.M. (Regd.).

DEERHADDON—The Paragon, Blackheath. (Preparatory for Boys). 58, LESTER HILL, S. W. 2, London. Principals: The Misses Walker.

REQUIRED in May for School. Resident mistress. Junior mathematics and English. Address Seabach, Frinton-on-Sea.

HIDDEN IN THE CITY THE HOME RESTAURANT

Simple but excellent food—fresh meals—most adequate in nourishment, pleasant to the eye and palate.
31, Friday Street, off Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4
(Two minutes from Mansion House Station.)

The Langholm Laundry
POINT PLEASANT
Putney Bridge Road, S. W.
Price List on Application.

MANCHESTER
LAWN & HOWARTH
Church & House Furniture Manufacturers



30 Deansgate Arcade & St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester
Telephone 4852 Central

Sutcliffe Fans and Radiators
for
Warming, Ventilating, Drying, and for Steam Refracting in Dye works
SUTCLIFFE VENTILATING & DRYING CO., LTD.
CATHEDRAL GATES, MANCHESTER
T. N. 3920 City. T. A. Ventilabro.

HUGH MACKAY
TAILOR
32, Spring Gardens, Manchester (opposite Parr's Bank)
Stylishly cut clothes. Reasonable prices.
Tel. City 8174

GREENWOOD'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
All commercial subjects, specialist in handwriting. Individual instruction to each pupil; separate room for ladies; prospectus post free. 5, John Dalton St., Deansgate, Manchester, England.

BLACKPOOL
H. B. BENN
Draper & Hosiery. Value for Money. St. John's Market.
FOR Spinnings, Corsets, Paper Patterns and Dressmaking Classes consult JONES and WALTON, Clifton Street, Blackpool.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
ROWLING & HARGREAVES, 95 Lord St., North Shore, Blackpool. Apartments, near Promenade and Talbot Road Station.

BRISTOL
LADIES' and Children's Millinery—Costumes from 3/6 gns.; dressmaking in all its branches. 'PATIENCE', 23 Queens Rd., Bristol.
GILBERT C. SKINNER
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
Westbury Hill, Tel. 170. Westbury on Trym.

BROMLEY, KENT
PROPRIETOR
Rouch & Sons
LINEN SPECIALISTS
Importers of Modern Hand Embroidery etc.
36-37 HIGH ST. BROMLEY

THE CEDARS
Farnborough, Kent
Telephone: 15 Farnborough
Decorations, House Repairs, Window Cleaning
E. A. VICKERS & SON, Ltd.
34 Heathfield Rd., Farnborough. Phone Bromley 1264.

ALEX. TOSLAND
Furnishing Specialist
BROMLEY, KENT

BOURNEMOUTH
Musselwhite & Simpkins
CABINET MAKERS
UPHOLSTERERS
BOURNEMOUTH.
Works Avenue Lane. Tel. 195.
Telephone No. 546. Est. 1890

Taylor & Gulpia
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors, 124, Poole Road, Westbourne, Bournemouth, near County Gates.

A PRINTER
Who can take in the hurriedly planned scheme, understand it, and prepare and complete the necessary printing, ruling, punching, binding, all under his own roof, in a valuable adjunct to your business. Such an one is R. R. HALL, of Swadlowcote, Telephone 577 Swadlowcote. (Burton-on-Trent area.)

JOLLIFFE, FLINT & CROSS, House and Estate Agents, Arcade Chambers, Bournemouth. Tel. 56 and 199. All lists free.

AISH & CO., Velverton Road, Bournemouth. Electrical Contractors for Lighting, Heating and Power. Advice and Estimates free. Tel. 767.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
BOURNEMOUTH—"Berkswell," high class position, in own grounds, on the West Cliff. Near sea, Tram, Winter Gardens, etc. Terms moderate. MISS BRIDGMAN KING.

BOURNEMOUTH—"Clarendon Mansions," Private Hotel, near West Station. Moderate terms. Comfortable and under personal supervision of Proprietress.

BOURNEMOUTH, W.—Private suites with board. Every comfort and attention. MISS HUDSON, South Mount, Priory Rd.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA
BEXHILL-ON-SEA
THE ALBANY HOTEL
Best position facing sea.
Tariff on application to Proprietress.
Phone: Bexhill 121.

A. NEWTON & CO.
ART DESIGNERS and EMBROIDERERS
32 Devonshire Road Bexhill-on-Sea

BEXHILL-ON-SEA
THE NURSERY HOTEL
Ideal holiday home for Children with their governesses or nurses.
For particulars apply to the Proprietress

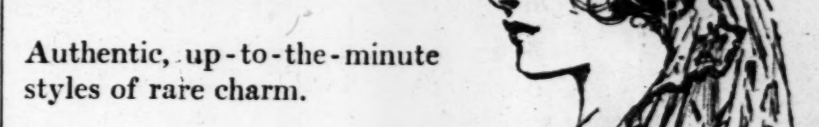
HARPENDEN
D. J. JEFFERY
Fashion and Commercial Printing of Quality
HARPENDEN, Herts. Telephone 24.

Smart Hats for Your Holidays in Europe

If you land at Liverpool you will find at Bon Marche a most pleasing selection of Paris and London Model Hats.

Authentic, up-to-the-minute styles of rare charm.

All reasonably priced.



BON MARCHE Liverpool

ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS
2 and 3, St. George's Crescent, Castle St., LIVERPOOL

Watchmakers, Jewellers and Silversmiths
Also at MANCHESTER as W. BATTY & SONS, Ltd.
7 and 9, Market Street

LEE
of Barnett St. LIVERPOOL
A House of Repute for "Quality" in Drapery and Furnishing Goods.

BOOKSELLERS
English and Foreign
Stationery, Fancy Goods and Toys
Orders carefully executed
PHILIP, SON, NEPHEW, Ltd.
20, Church Street, Liverpool

ONE OF LIVERPOOL'S LEADING COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
PIONEER STORES
9 to 19, Bold Street, LIVERPOOL
CASH, OR OUT OF INCOME

THIERRY
5 Bold Street, LIVERPOOL
Established 1839
Court and Military Bootmakers

Seeds KER'S, Ltd. Bulbs
Basnett St., Liverpool
E. and B. PARRY
MILLINERY, HOSIERS, and LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Leamington House, "Phone Old Swan 809
Tue Brook, Liverpool

"HOLGATE'S" IRONMONGERS
20, Dale Street, Liverpool

DAVIES' "THE GOLDEN HAND"
79 Church Street, LIVERPOOL
SHIRTMEN AND HOSIERS TO GENTLEMEN

Helena Dailey
Tailormades, 38 Hardman St. Velour Hats from 52/6d.
Phone: Royal 2167

EDITH HIBBARD
MILLINERY, ROBES & LADIES' LINGERIE
25 Basnett St. Phone 5192 Royal

UTILITY DEPOT
22 DAULBY ST., LIVERPOOL. Royal 2355
Home made Cakes & Bread a specialty
Cartage, Luggage, Messengers.
Any kind of Commissions Promptly Executed.

LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

LEEDS

The Grand Pygmalion

YORKSHIRE'S GREAT SHOPPING CENTRE

For the best Value and most reliable Drapery, Silks, Millinery, Mantles, Furs and Fancy Goods, Furniture, Carpets and general House furnishings of all kinds, you cannot do better than visit our vast stores. Our 40 departments, each a shop in itself, have always the very latest ideas and fashions to offer at moderate prices.

Every visitor is at liberty to call and examine our goods without being in any way urged to buy. We believe that the visitor of to-day is the customer of tomorrow.

Illustrated catalogue free for the asking

Monteith, Hamilton & Monteith, Ltd.

GENERAL DRAPERS AND COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

Boar Lane, Bank Street, Trinity Street, LEEDS

PHONE LEEDS 22274

TELEGRAMS: "PYGMALION, LEEDS"

JACOMELLI

Restaurant and Cafe

Luncheons and Dinners a Specialty

52, Boar Lane, LEEDS

Telephone 23080

MADAME ARTHUR

High Class Tailor

AND GOWNS

ALSO READY TO WEAR DRESSES,

COSTUMES, BLOUSES, ETC.

Tel. Leeds 22250. 3 BOND ST., LEEDS

Ask for New Catalogue—Now Ready

63 Newest Fashions

M. LUCAS & CO.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS

12, Eldon Terrace, LEEDS. Phone 97887.

Remodelling, Estimates free.

S. B. GILLATT

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

TAILOR

Military work done

19A Albion Place, Leeds

PRINTING AND STATIONERY

STEMBRIDGE & CO., Ltd.

Top of Albion St., Leeds

Phone Leeds 24065

CARTER AND FRANKLAND

PAINTER AND DECORATOR

Hyde Park, Leeds. Tel. Leeds 25180

GLASS AND CHINA

J.H. AWMACK

LIMITED

8 and 10 New Briggate

LEEDS

George Bell

"Select Tailor."

94 ALBION ST., LEEDS

LARGE SELECTION OF CHOICE MATERIALS

ALWAYS IN STOCK

HIGHEST CLASS TAILORING

on strictest and cash basis.

HAISTE & SON

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS

63 Vicar Lane

Corner of Queen Victoria Street, LEEDS.

E. BARROWS & SON

FOOTWEAR

to your measure immediately

by the Pedagogue System

19 Commercial Street, LEEDS

TAPP & TOWHILL, Ltd.

For Office and Library Furniture

25, WELLINGTON ST., LEEDS

Est. 1872

R. WOOD & SONS, Painters and Decorators

171 Dewsbury Road, Tel. Leeds 25722

F. SCRIMSHAW

Photographer

46 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds

HARROGATE

E. J. CLARK

10A, 12, and 14 James Street

HARROGATE

Everything for wear for gentlemen

of taste.

High Class Costumiers

and Dressmakers

Agents for the Native Textile Products of Scotland and England,

Harris & Islay Homespun Tweed, Cumberland and Gala Tweed.

Exclusive Scarves and Sports Hose.

Cornish made Sports, etc.

Inquiries Respectfully Solicited.

PAIGNTON

Deller's Cafe

PAIGNTON

Orchestra plays from 1 to 2 and 4 to 6 p. m.

DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL

EVENINGS from 8 p. m.

Moderate Prices

Perfect Service

Telephone 1146

WM. T. BLAND

HERALD STATIONER

BOOKBINDER

FINE LEATHER GOODS

ART POTTERY

11, Station Square Harrogate

A New Clock of Exceptional Merit

THE ZENITH

A clock made with the utmost care and

precision, combined with a first-class

Alarm, 45/-.

MORTIMER RICKS, Jeweler

Paignton, S. Devon

E. & A. W. COUCH

Ladies' and Gents'

OUTFITTERS

FURS REMODELLED

16, Palace Avenue, Paignton

GILES & SON, PAIGNTON

BOOTHMAKERS

Hand Sewn Repairs a Specialty

E. FRIDGE TRANSPARENT E. TUCKER

Cut Flowers, Vegetables, Floral Designs

17 Newway Terrace, PRESTON, PAIGNTON.

TORQUAY

PRIDHAM & SONS

(Established 1830)

Goldsmiths, Jewellers,

Watchmakers, Silversmiths, etc.

SPECIALTY:

Gems, Watch Bracelets and Wristlets

E. THE STRAND

PRIVATE HOTEL—Spectacular position, facing

Mar: 8 minutes from Strand; 5 acres of ground;

excellent cuisine, under personal super-

vision. Terms from 4 guineas. MRS. C. GRAY

KENNAY, South Hill House, Torquay.

RUTLANDS

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

TAILORS

Higher Terrace

C. E. PRIDHAM

Amateur Photographers and Stationery

23 TORWOOD STREET, TORQUAY

DUBLIN

(SEE ALSO HOTEL PAGE)



Slyne

71, Grafton St., Dublin

Telephone: Dublin, 2550

Telegrams: "Slyne, Dublin."

Gowns, Hats
Furs, Lingerie
Kiddies'
GarmentsSatin and Lace Evening Gown,
15 Guineas.

BIRMINGHAM

Royal Steam Bakery

YARDLEY

E. HARDING

Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals

Speciality

Biscuit Bread

Send a p. c. and we will call

Acocks Green

Small Heath

Hay Mills

Yardley

BRANCH SHOPS

LYNORE

BLOUSES, GOWNS, HATS, ETC.

JUMPERS

Holland & Browne

13, Ethel Street, Birmingham

Up-to-Date Lighting

FOR

The Home, Office, or Works

The LODGE FITTINGS CO., Ltd.

Electrical Engineers

Eric R. Smith, Director

1242 35 Clarendon Rd., Edgbaston

Allen Duncan

COSTUMIER

AND FURRIER

69 High St., corner of Union St.

Ladies' Tailor and Costumiere

AGNES ARTHUR

160 Edward Road, BALSALL HEATH

Household and General Drapery Stores.

HALLS—Hill Top House, slight Hawks Lane

West Bromwich. Established 1854.

SHEFFIELD

FOR GOOD STYLE AND BEST VALUE TRY

HAYCOCK & JARMAN, Ltd.

The City Tailors

10 PINSTONE ST. SHEFFIELD

SPIRELLA CORSETS

The Garments that have a "House Way"

behind them

MRS. E. MORTON

436 Ecclesall Road, SHEFFIELD

HEATING

and Ventilating Engineers

ALFRED GRINDROD & CO.

19 Shrewsbury Road, SHEFFIELD

SPIRELLA CORSETS

MISS E. M. STREET, 27, Chantry Road

Woodhouse, Sheffield

PLYMOUTH

When

You want anything to wear

that is new and fashionable

or anything for your home

that is reliable and artistic

Get it at

POPHAMS

BEDFORD ST., PLYMOUTH

Phone 803.

LARONT

Millinery, Blouses, Spirella Corsetiere

69 Old Town St. Plymouth, Devon

ROCHDALE

BLOUSES

in Crepe-de-Chine and Georgette

in all shades and styles for

smart wear.

White silk shirts ranging from

21/6 upwards.

Hoyle & Co.

Albion House, Spotland Road,

Rochdale

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear and

Hosiery may be obtained from

M. E. HARRISON,

232, Entwistle Rd., ROCHDALE.

DIGGLE & TAYLOR

Purchase All Kinds of Clothing

Gents' Business Suits.

Ladies' Costumes, Blouses, Underwear, etc.

Boots and Shoes

Best value given. Prices on approval.

Est. 1868. YORKSHIRE ST., ROCHDALE

BARNARDOS

108, Grafton St., Dublin

Are ready to repair or

remodel your furs for

next season and store

them safely at a nomi-

nal charge until you

again require them.

Estimates free.

Dainty

Things

for the

Little Ones

There is

always

something new

in Children's

things to be

seen at

Switzers

(Switzer & Co. Ltd., Dublin)

William Scott & Co.

(Dublin) Ltd.

Naval, Military and Merchant

Tailors

and Riding Breeches Makers

Evening Dress and Dinner Suits

Cashmeres, Tweeds, Homespuns and

Riding Suits,

all of the best quality only.

2, Lower Sackville St., Dublin

REBUILT SINCE 1916

WHITESIDE

SOUTH CITY MARKET, DUBLIN

Dealers in Groceries, Fruit and Provisions.

Special terms for Country Orders.

Telephone: Dublin 1212

DOCKRELL, DUBLIN

DECORATION, PLUMBING, ELECTRIC

LIGHTING

STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS

SCHOOL OF DANCING

Miss Haines

13 Westmoreland St., Dublin

Kenilworth Laundry

FAMILY WORK

Harolds Cross DUBLIN

When in Dublin

CALL AT

ROBT. ROBERTS'

CAFÉ

19, Suffolk Street

Chancellor & Son

WATCHMAKERS

AND JEWELLERS

Established in the

'Reign of George III.

7, Grafton Street, Dublin

Mts Bothwell

Smart, exclusive Hats, Blouses,

Golf-waists, etc.

77 Grafton St., DUBLIN

"EXCLUSIVE GLOVER"

(Formerly Supply)

Satisfactory fit guaran-

teed. All gloves fitted on.

Moderate prices.

40, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN

EDMOND JOHNSON, Ltd.

GEM RINGS

PEARL NECKLETS

Irish Manufactured Silverware

94 Grafton Street, Dublin

CALVERT

High-Class Groceries and Provisions

RANELAGH, DUBLIN

BOOKBINDING

M. CALDWELL AND SON

9 South Frederick Street, DUBLIN

Try B. WALLACE

8, Elm Park Terrace, Ranelagh, Dublin, for

IRISH MEAT

PRICES MODERATE

CHINA AND GLASS

J. FRANK ATKINSON, Specialist

56, Dame Street, DUBLIN

DUBLIN

(SEE ALSO HOTEL PAGE)

Café
FINEST
CHOCOLATE
ASSORTMENTS
Grafton
Street,
DUBLIN

BELFAST

BOYS Will Be BOYS

So Dress Them at

JAMES OF Lombard Street

BELFAST

Every effort made to please you.

Catalogues on application

GLASGOW

MURDOCH MACLEOD

205, BYRES ROAD,

GLASGOW, W.

Tailoring for Ladies and Gentlemen

THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"MARTINIQUE" BY
LAURENCE EYRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Walter Haas presents "Martinique," a romance of the French West Indies by Laurence Eyre, Shubert Theater, New Haven, Connecticut, March 29, 1920. Production designed by Lee Simonson. The cast:

Yvonne	.....Elsa Roem
Yvonne	.....Liane Byron
Yvonne	.....Charles Kraus
Yvonne	.....Arthur Hohl
Yvonne	.....Marie-Clemence de Chauvalous
Yvonne	.....Helen Blair
Yvonne	.....Madame de Chauvalous
Yvonne	.....Ida Waterman
Yvonne	.....Lumaine Hare
Yvonne	.....Stéphane Séguineau
Yvonne	.....Vincent Coleman
Yvonne	.....Paul Vauchin
Yvonne	.....Fleming Ward
Yvonne	.....Zabette de Chauvalous
Yvonne	.....Josephine Victor
Yvonne	.....Avaline
Yvonne	.....Maidel Turner
Yvonne	.....Maximilian Béart
Yvonne	.....Frank Dawson
Yvonne	.....Fanny Heller
Yvonne	.....Stewart Evans
Yvonne	.....Gordine
Yvonne	.....Julia Crosby
Yvonne	.....Yvonne
Yvonne	.....Margaret Bird
Yvonne	.....Pierre Giroult
Yvonne	.....Donald Call
Yvonne	.....Fabien Larides
Yvonne	.....Victor Harrison
Yvonne	.....Loulouze
Yvonne	.....Marion Dyer

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Once upon a time, probably in the fifties or sixties, or perhaps a few years earlier, a Frenchman must have written a novel about life in the island of Martinique. This novel, which the hypothesis demands, belonged to the new romantic school of fiction; Dumas was its inspiration. At any rate, the just author discovered in this tropic isle a wealth of picturesque color and character which he wove into a re-invention of the plot of "Romeo and Juliet" with nineteenth century variations. Then on a certain day Laurence Eyre—to continue the supposition—came across this story, and, after reading it, decided it was too good for the movies. The result of this decision is the romance "Martinique." Of course, this theory may be all wrong. Mr. Eyre may have invented it all; but probabilities seem against this latter influence.

The origin is of little importance now the play is upon the stage. It was referred to simply because the first act is most obviously occupied with the telling a great deal of complicated narrative from the earlier chapters. One needs to know genealogy, French law, the relations of Church and State, and something of the history of the island to follow it at all. Now Mr. Eyre's dramatic problem is to bring Zabette from a convent in Paris to Martinique, and his elaborate explanation does in the end accomplish this. But, speaking purely as a member of the audience, she might have arrived with a less cargo of explanations. Once Zabette does reach St. Pierre, however, Mr. Eyre's play moves swiftly.

There is nothing more difficult to create upon the stage than the illusion of a tropic romance. Acting and production must both be perfect. Mr. Belasco can do it, for he is willing to take the endless pains that such a form of make-believe demands. There must be a director who can infuse the whole cast with his own imagination. In spite of the fact that Mr. Eyre produced his play himself, the fusion needed has not been achieved. The acting is uneven and the illusion frequently lost.

But too much must not be said of defects, for there was no mistaking the audience's delight in this play. At the end of the second act the applause was spontaneous and prolonged through a dozen curtain calls. If the audience cooled a bit at the end, it was because they were a little disappointed over the happy-end ending which Victorian romance prescribes. They had hoped against hope for some way out for both hero and heroine, but, like the poems in Godey's Lady's Book, the story demanded that they take the bitter with the sweet.

The story, as has been said, is involved at the beginning, but the plot of what happens on the stage is quite simple. Two star-crossed and double-crossed lovers—Zabette and Stéphane—contend against circumstances, and the rest of the cast amid picturesque and stirring scenes, now breaking their way through seas of local color, and now engulfed by them. Stéphane must marry Marie-Clemence, Zabette's half-sister, because of certain legal and moral complications of that earlier narrative. Zabette, pursued by the ill-will of the other de Chauvalous has also to ward off the advances of the villain, Ruffz Quembo. The lovers have their day of bliss, in spite of all, and then the plot swallows them up. There is not space to tell the details, nor does such a story stand the test of retelling. One must put one's self in a mood of acceptance and surrender to it. If this is done "Martinique" yields a pleasant evening.

On the side of the acting much could be done to add to the play's effect. Miss Josephine Victor is acceptable as the heroine, Zabette, but lacks somewhat in romantic charm. She plays too intelligently and not intuitively enough. Mr. Coleman's Stéphane, on the other hand, is always part of the required illusion, as is the villain, Ruffz Quembo, of Arthur Hohl. The other players make sad work, at times, of the French names and scraps of French in the dialogue. The villain is called everything from Kwono to Squambo. We listen to French spoken with an English, an American, and an unknown accent—in short to everything but a French accent. Later performances may iron out many of the crumpled bits that were apparent in the opening night. The audience did not cavil. And one day the moving picture rights of this play will be worth a king's ransom.

Jacques Copeau recently returned to Paris in preparation for the reopening of his Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, after two years of French play productions in New York City. Mr. Copeau has selected "A Winter's Tale" as the opening piece. He will use his own version of Shakespeare's

drama, prepared with the assistance of his leading woman, Suzanne Bing. Others who will appear in the Copeau repertory are Gina Barbieri and Blanche Albane. As in his seasons in Paris, before the war, Mr. Copeau will specialize in revivals of French and English classics, and in unusual modern plays. He is to do a farce called "L'Œuvre des Athlètes," by George Duhamel; "Cromeydre the Elder," drama in four acts by Jules Romain; "The Death of Sparta," by Schlumberger; "King Gandaule," by André Gide, and "The Poor Man Under the Stairs," by Henry Ghéon.

HENRY A. LYTON ON
GILBERTIAN COMEDY

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent
LONDON, England—Mr. Henry A. Lyton, who has just commemorated the thirty-fifth anniversary of his connection with Savoy Opera, may be said to be the authoritative embodiment of what has now passed into the language as Gilbertian comedy. Mr. Lyton is a real Savoyard, thoroughly imbued with the Savoy tradition. Nor is it surprising, for he started at the

bottom of the ladder and has climbed to the very top, putting his foot on most of the rungs, in the way of parts, on the way up.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor found Mr. Lyton at the Princes Theater where the revival of Gilbert and Sullivan opera has been such an overwhelming success. Mr. Lyton has played many parts in many plays, but the talk dwelt mainly on his Gilbert and Sullivan performances. His favorite character is Jack Point in "The Yeomen of the Guard." This is not to be wondered at, for a better acting part was never written. It contains all that an actor or an audience can desire; humor and pathos, comedy and tragedy. Mr. Lyton in his playing endows the part with a kind of natural and ineffable grace, which always makes one think that the poor strolling player might have been a born genius of the theater, who would have traveled far on the stage of his day, had he had better luck, and not so far to go. This effect is not due merely to Mr. Lyton's real and true appreciation of the character, but is also, perhaps, partly the effect of his own life's experience; for he himself was once a poor strolling player, who had to walk from one town to another and whose weekly earnings have, on occasion, amounted to the modest total of 7s. 6d.

After Jack Point Mr. Lyton's favorite part is the Lord Chancellor in "Iolanthe," and it has been called, in many ways, his greatest. He is convincing indeed, managing to convey the impression of being a Lord Chancellor, of the sort one might meet in a dream! One can so well understand how it was he came to marry a fairy, and how the fairy came to marry him. Mr. Lyton has a distinctly legal appearance, and with all his antics and capers always managed to retain a certain amount of legal dignity. Ko-Ko in "The Mikado" is another of Mr. Lyton's great favorites, and he is delightful in the part, though his personality does not altogether lend itself to the character. There is a freshness in his voice that rather disturbs the conviction that Ko-Ko is really a somewhat sinister gentleman.

On the other hand, Mr. Lyton's Duke of Plaza-Toro is a real gem, and once again we get that touch of dignity and grace that Mr. Lyton knows so well how to impart. This time it is a somewhat decayed dignity and a creaky grace, but they are both there, all the same. The Duke of Plaza-Toro is, in some ways, a mellower version of Mr. Lyton's performance of Prince Paul in "The Grand Duchess," one of Mr. Lyton's most successful excursions outside Gilbert and Sullivan opera. Mr. Lyton's Bunthorne in "Patience" is extraordinarily good and funny; carefully thought out and painstaking; but here again the rich buoyancy of his voice gives an inconsistent, though refreshing, touch to a somewhat unpleasant character.

Mr. Lyton spoke of the continued success of "Patience," indeed, of its continually growing popularity, as a marked instance of success due solely to artistic merits. "In many ways," said he, "Patience" is the most "dated" of all the operas. The aesthetic craze, at which it was aimed, has passed, consequently much of the dialogue has lost its point; and yet the play lives on, on account, I consider, mainly of the prettiness of its music and setting.

To a certain extent this fading is true of all the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, but "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," and these operas are certainly things of beauty. Works of art that are, in their modest way, perfect, and this is, perhaps why they have never been supplanted, but only followed by attempts, not so far successful, to reach that same perfection in other directions.

In contrast to Jack Point, the Chancellor, and the Duke of Plaza-Toro, one should see Mr. Lyton as Jack Wellington Wells in "The Sorcerer." There is no trace here of dignity or grace of any sort, but just a thoroughly commonplace little city cockney, vulgar and obtrusive, and Mr. Lyton plays him to the hilt. This all goes to prove that that remarkable air of real grace and distinction with which Mr. Lyton so often endows his work, is not simply an almost uncon-

scious attribute for which he is neither to be praised nor blamed, for it can be dropped or assumed at will. Looked at as a whole one would say that this consciousness of the dignity and distinction of what is really classic comedy is the great characteristic of Mr. Lyton's playing of these parts. There is good reason for this, and it is to be found in Mr. Lyton's own words, for he replied, in answer to a question as to whether he ever got tired of playing this same round of characters, "Never! There is always something so fresh, new, and distinguished in Gilbert's fun," he said, "that I never get tired of it, any more than my audiences do."

This is surely true and Gilbert's comedy is always fresh and new, because it is always true and real. Sir William Gilbert was not "mere buffoon," nor could he be described, to use his own words, as a "light-hearted loon . . . who bubbles with wit and good humor." He certainly bubbled over with wit, but there were times, when he was not always in a good humor!

Brilliant as he was, he had the defects of his qualities and was a dramatic despot, and one of the things that roused his ire was when a comedian in a play of his seemed to be too conscious of the author's humorous intentions. "Play the part naturally, seriously, and as well as you can," Gilbert would say, in his modest way. "The audience will laugh at you, all right!"

But obviously the more an actor enjoys and appreciates the part he is playing, the more his audience will do the same; and it is in this respect that Mr. Lyton is one of the greatest of all the Savoy comedians. He is never tired of telling how much he owes to Sir W. S. Gilbert; but Sir William also owes something to Henry A. Lyton.

ACTORS' RELATION
TO THE AUDIENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Recently, at the performance of a holiday play, a famous actress had been induced to make one of her now too rare reappearances. Upon her first entrance, being for the moment unable to recall the opening lines of her part, she hesitated at the wing, then turned to the audience and said: "I am feeling a little nervous tonight;

his productions successful, wrote nearly a hundred such rhymes. Many of these, doubtless, despite the little manager's facility, were poor specimens, yet their free-and-easy air greatly amused the majority of the audience, and was very useful as a safety-valve, enabling both pit and player to let off steam, before settling down to the evening's work or entertainment. The custom certainly tended to break the ice from off a chilly house, and minimized the actor's temptation to speak words not set down in his part.

Fitzgerald, writing some 50 years ago, thinks that the extinction of the prologue, in his time, was due principally to the "languid" way in which his contemporaries took their theatrical pleasure, as compared with the public zest for stage plays of a century before. But no such plea can be put forward today. Audiences are many, and keen. The rarity of prologue in modern drama is due to the changed conditions of the theater, more particularly, one conjectures, to its specialization. Whoso hungers for a familiarity in his evening's pleasure can find it in abundance at the music hall or at the revue, though in a form totally different from that of Garrick's day. Prologue and epilogue in modern drama are intimate only in the sense in which Grecian or Shakespearean choruses were so, as delivering, upon, and interpreting for the spectator, the significance and action of the play. Such comment will be written in verse stately and measured, spoken before the curtain by a costumed actor, without movement, almost without gesture, and with the quietest dignity and easiest self-possession that the speaker may be able to assume.

The time may come, perhaps, and the innovation should be interesting when dramatists will once again use freely the prologue and epilogue, making them more plant instruments than they have been of late, and so more adaptable to any quality of play. But these additions must be worthy of the play, and the play of them, lest we have a modern Mrs. Bellamy delivering as did the eighteenth century original, after the fall of the curtain upon "The Knights" such verse as this:

Among the arts to make a piece go down,
And fix the fickle favor of the town,
An Epilogue is deem'd the surest way
To atone for all the errors of the play.
—Foot.

pleased excuse me." A round of applause told her eloquently enough of the indulgence that an English audience will always give to an established favorite. Throughout the play other members of the cast gave her a line when necessary, and the evening passed off well. In fact, some of those present, possibly, enjoyed the play the more because of that little touch of intimacy across the footlights.

Be that so or no, the incident reminded one forcibly how seldom nowadays any sort of familiarity is indulged in between the actor and the audience. This is not meant to suggest that players are not today appreciated; on the contrary, it can be said that plays have never been better received than during these years of war. But today the relations between the house and the stage are so very formal, compared with what they were a century and a half ago, when David Garrick was at the head of his profession. Modern players, and no blame to them for it is the manner of the time, are loath to take the audience readily into their confidence. They would regard any unnecessary intimacies as undignified, and even improper, as tending to destroy the complete stage illusion that they hope, and mean, to create before the curtain has fallen on the first act. It is precisely the same feeling that prohibits members of the cast, even were they allowed to do so, from going "in front," when their parts are at an end. Intimacy between stage and house, when there is any, expresses itself nowadays rather by the "gag," that is by the interpolation of words not written in the actor's part. Such lapses, though technically forbidden, are frequent upon the musical stage; upon the legitimate stage they are very rare. Their only excuse, if it be one, is that of humanizing, and so warming, relations between audience and players.

In the old days, however, things were managed differently. Actors and actresses were constantly taking the house into their confidence, in a way that moderns would think quaint indeed. That tragic and Olympian genius, Sarah Siddons, for example, when making her farewell at Bath, May, 1782, addressed her audience in a rhyming speech, written by herself, at the close of which she explained the cause of her departure.

To argue here would but your time abuse,
I keep my word—my reason I produce.
She then led forth from the wings her three children, to an accompaniment of loud applause. What actor or actress of today would thus intrude domestic affairs upon the public?

In 1749, Garrick had chosen "Much Ado About Nothing" for his first professional appearance after his marriage, in order that his audience might get double enjoyment out of the lines, "Here you may see Benedick, the married man!" and, "I may chance to have some odd quirks and remnants of wit broken on me, because I have railed so long against marriage." They certainly did enjoy the opportunity, and laughed loud and long; but would the modern playgoer approve such a trick?

There was, however, a still more popular and general way of introducing personal and topical allusion, in Garrick's time, namely by the prologue and epilogue. Without these a new play of the eighteenth century was not considered complete. With them, when they were written with point, and spoken by a lively actor, the popularity of the piece was enhanced, and its run prolonged. Sometimes, indeed, the prologue or epilogue became the principal feature of the night's entertainment. Garrick, who was very apt at occasional and topical verse, and spared no trouble to make

scope, international in its sympathies, and touching upon all sides of the drama as a developed art. Among the contributors, in addition to the editors, are Alfred Wolmark, Storm Jameson, Lovat Fraser, Paul Nash, Norman Macdormott, and Frank Rutter, with articles also from K. S. Bhat and Arundel del Re, on Indian and Italian drama respectively. The magazine includes notices of books that touch upon the stage, and critiques of some of the more important theatrical productions.

Grant Mitchell is to appear in New York next season under the Sam H. Harris management in "Home Again," a comedy by Thomas Loudon and A. E. Thomas.

James K. Hackett is soon to begin rehearsals in an English version of "L'Adventurier," by Alfred Capus, preparatory to a New York appearance, following his present tour in "Silas Lapham."

"JOHN FERGUSON"
ACTED IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent
"John Ferguson," drama by St. John Ervine, presented at the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, London. The cast:

John Ferguson	.....William J. Rea
Sarah Ferguson	.....Maire O'Neill
Andrew Ferguson	.....Herbert Marshall
Hannah Ferguson	.....Moyna MacGill
James Caesar	.....J. M. Kerrigan
Henry Witherow	.....Raymond Valentine
"Clutie" John Magrath	.....Miles Malleon
Sam Mawhinney	.....F. Cremlin
Sergeant Kernaghan	.....J. Adrian Byrne

LONDON, England—With the sense of pleasure which is to be derived from witnessing "John Ferguson" at the Lyric, Hammersmith, there will probably go a certain feeling of bewilderment. An Irish play; with half the cast Celtic and the other half Saxon, or something very like it, leads to a variety of dialect and mannerism which introduces confusion into the play as a whole.

The John Ferguson of the cast, for example, introduced an element which should have been alien to any Irish peasant drama, for this John Ferguson, for all his good acting, was essentially the stage Abraham Lincoln in a new setting, Lincoln as he has been seen at the Lyric for many past months in John Drinkwater's play. Clutie Magrath was even less Celtic, though he was consummately played by Mr. Malleon. When he laughed he was Andrew Aguecheek, and occasionally there were signs of Lancelot Gobbo, not that Clutie was any the worse for this favor of Mr. Malleon's late Shakespearean triumphs. In the strong scene between Clutie and Andrew Ferguson, there was some really magnificent acting. Andrew was like the picture on the outside of a public school story, and far too handsome and clean-shaven for any Irish peasant, stage or otherwise.

Miss Maire O'Neill attained to the peasant illusion, however. For what Celticism there was, and there was a good deal, she must have been responsible. She seemed to spread a human atmosphere around every action throughout the play, and a part which could well have been ruined by exaggeration was made nobly successful by restraint. Miss Moyna MacGill as Hannah was also praiseworthy in what must be an exhausting part. The smaller parts were satisfactorily played.

This leaves Mr. Kerrigan's Jimmie Caesar to consider. The long-winded Aristides, John Ferguson with his firm faith, is a strong combination of a man whose sense of justice qualified him for ostracism and a true saint; but this study of Jimmie Caesar, a born coward, ashamed of himself and incapable of any action, good or bad, is far more subtle. It is in the contrast between these two men and Andrew, that the main interest lies. Caesar talks of vengeance on Witherow for the wrong he did Hannah. Her father falls back upon his faith, "Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you and despitefully use you." Caesar's courage fails him. Meanwhile Andrew, unknown to them all, has shot Witherow. The patience of Job is exhausted, and for a moment John Ferguson forsakes his philosophy; as his son goes out to give himself up he is left reading of David, "... O Absalom, my son, my son!" Mr. Kerrigan is the most successful of the three, and most amply interprets his particular part. Sympathy is aroused by him as well as distaste, and it is the height of dramatic art to gain the sympathy of the audience for the failure, the despised and the rejected.

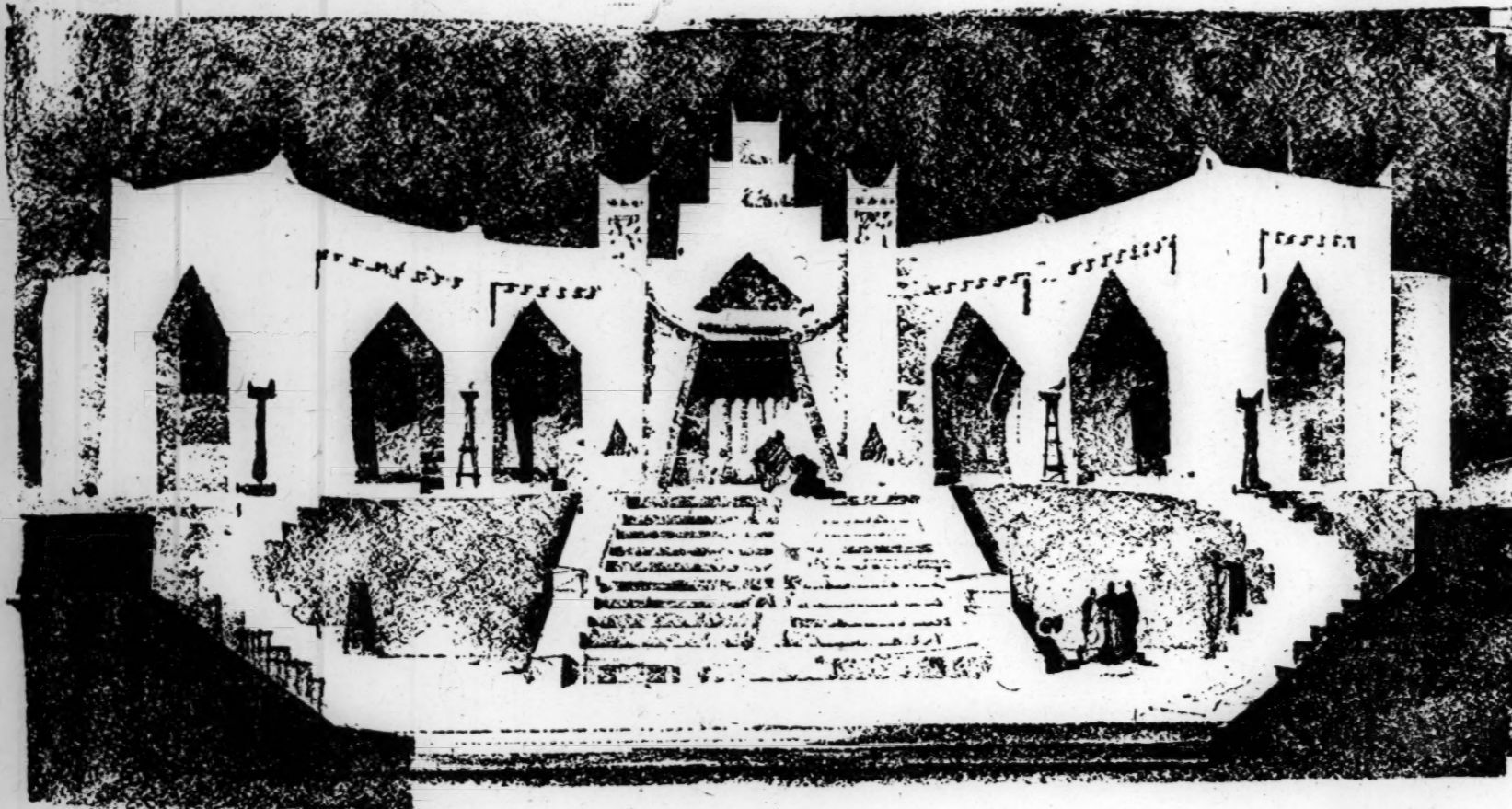
Turning to the audience there is an equally bewildering tale to tell of conflicting emotions. Mr. Ervine, we may guess, is more interested in the effect of his dramatized philosophy on his audience than in the characters themselves, and he would find the raw material of another play in the Hammersmith theater seats. Loud cheers greeted the triumph of vengeance, and there was counter-applause for John Ferguson.

Sarah says: "If anyone was to hurt me, I'd do my best to hurt them back" (applause), "and hurt them harder nor they hurt me." (Loud laughter.) "That would learn them." (Cheers.)

John says: "Would it? Men's been hitting back since the beginning of the world, but hitting back has learned no one anything but hatred and bitterness." (Hear, hear!)

There was every sign of a huge interest being taken in the whole drama. The Lyric was ripe for just such a play as this after the huge success of "Abraham Lincoln." "John Ferguson" marks another step in the progress of what may be called "repertory theater ideas" in the regular theater of commerce, for Mr. Ervine comes from the Abbey in Dublin, as Mr. Drinkwater comes from the Birmingham Repertory.

Theater Craft is a new British publication, edited by Hermon Ould and Horace Shipp. It is an excellent little production, of some 50 pages, well written and illustrated, wide in its



Gémier's stage setting for "Œdipe, Roi de Thèbes," used in the Cirque d'Hiver, Paris

"ŒDIPE, ROI DE
THÈBES," IN PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
At the Cirque d'Hiver, Paris, M. Gémier, the actor, has recently brought out a vast spectacle entitled, "Œdipe, Roi de Thèbes." This is by M. St. Georges de Bouheller and is not to be confused with the version of "Œdipe" by Jules Lacroix which Mounet-Sully was wont to play at the Comédie Française. It is Œdipus at Colonna with which M. de Bouheller deals.

The new "Œdipe" is a grandiose pageant in the Reinhardt manner. Its setting is against an architectural background with imposing flights of stairs leading down into the round of the old circus ring. The whole, play, setting, and costumes, was designed to lay the foundations of a great popular theater in which lighting, movement, music, and also athletics, were combined in a representation intended to have the widest possible appeal. In the structure of such a play, M. de Bouheller hit upon the idea of the narrative simplicity of the ancient miracle plays, even going so far as to employ the octosyllabic couplet for his verse form. Unfortunately this choice of meter proved too rigid and monotonous in practice, particularly as the author made no use of the lyric passages which give color and variety to the austere simplicity of the original Greek tragedies.

Parisian critics seem generally agreed that artistically this ambitious venture has not quite come off, in spite of good acting by M. Gémier and a stage crowd rivaling in the excellence of its training the best work of M. Antoine. The costumes are gorgeous—medieval rather than strictly classic in design—and the color and lighting are magnificent. Yet as a spectacle it does not seem to move its audiences nor to bring out the dramatic values inherent in the Greek sources. Perhaps the reason is that the Greek original was by a dramatist, while this new version is the product of a showman trying to do several things at once.

LINARES RIVAS IN CUBA

After a recent performance of his play, "Cobardías" ("Cowardice"), at the National Theater, Havana, the visiting Spanish playwright, Linares Rivas of Madrid, showed that he himself was no coward, either. He was programmed for a more or less informal talk, and before a packed house started upon an anecdotal account that soon shifted to a denunciation of the Spain of yesterday. It is becoming every day more evident that Spain desires its former colonies to forget the past, and is increasingly sensitive to criticism of the ancient days. Evidently there was more than one Spanish patriot in the audience, and signs of disapproval were distinctly heard. On the whole, however, the playwright's views were optimistic. Nor were there lacking persons who later, in print, came to Linares Rivas' aid. Havana is to be an important city from the theatrical standpoint, for later this year it is to be visited by Jacinto Benavente. In the meantime, the company over which Linares Rivas presides has given a prize for a play in one act, of general appeal, in prose or verse, which will soon be performed.

David Belasco and several members of his staff are to visit Rome, Paris and London this spring, chiefly with the object of observing the present methods of European producers.

THE HOME FORUM

The Robin

Softest of all the birds that sing at night,
For the most mellowest sound,
That the long year brings round,
Sweet robin, I give thanks and love you best
Of birds that nest.
—Ford Madox Hueffer.

A Visit to the Artist Millet

I felt a deep interest in the French painter, Jean Francois Millet, whom I had visited in his studio at Fontainebleau, and spent an afternoon of delightful talk with the simple old man. Some years before, when on a visit to Mlle. Souvestre at Fontainebleau, we had driven through the Forest to Barbizon. I was deeply interested in the famous painters' village, and especially in its then doyen, Francois Millet. I was told that he never suffered a visit to his studio—"Bah!" said I, "L'Anglais excentrique est capable de tout." And I boldly confronted the master. Mlle. Millet, a stout peasant, was at the wash tub before the door, and chubby children were making mud-pies in the yard. "Come in and look round, here is my studio," said the quiet old man, "you will not trouble me," and he went on painting. By degrees he became quite affable, and brought out a dozen canvases which he had never "felt in the mood to finish." For a couple of hours he talked about his life and his art, with entire simplicity and frankness. No! he had never seen any paintings whatever but those in the Louvre, had never traveled out of his own department, and knew nothing of styles, schools, or technique. We knew the story of his refusing his daughter's hand to a young nobleman of good estate, until the lover agreed to learn and follow the trade of printer, which he did. Yes! said the old man, he was now quite easy, and happy to be free to work, whatever hard times he had once known. Was it true, said a lady present, that he had a standing agreement with the art publishers to pay him an annuity in return for all he might paint. "Oh! yes, quite true," he said; "they pay me one thousand francs a month, which is amply enough for me." "But they sell a single picture of yours for fifty thousand francs." "That is their affair," he replied; "as long as I have all I need, and can paint what I like, and as I like, it matters not to me what they get for my work."—From "Autobiographic Memoirs," by Frederic Harrison.

Truth an Everpresent Help

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE teaches the allness of God, and instructs mankind as to the nature of the Supreme Being. One of the synonyms by which God is frequently referred to in Christian Science is Truth. It is a term which throws great light on the nature of the divine Principle of being. Thus, for example, to say that God is Truth means that the truth about all reality is manifested everywhere, since divine Principle is omnipresent.

In declaring that Truth is omnipresent, Christian Science exposes the fallacy which asserts that the opposite of Truth can also be present. Now the opposite of Truth, error, is what holds the human race in bondage. It assumes many forms. It is a belief that matter is real substance; a belief that evil is real like good; a belief that hate exists as a real state of consciousness opposed to Love; a belief that Spirit is not infinite substance. "It is that which seemeth to be and is not," as Mrs. Eddy says on page 472 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." The human being believes in the reality of error, however; and because he so believes, he brings upon himself the suffering incidental to false mentality.

It is a great thing to begin to know something about Truth. To learn that divine Principle, Truth, is omnipresent is to commence the working out of one's salvation. The analogy of Truth and error to light and darkness is helpful. If one be in a room from which the daylight is excluded and without artificial light inside, nothing will be visible, darkness will reign. The darkness appears real to the human mind. But is it not a negation? Is it not the absence of light? Let the rays of the sun stream in through a window, or let the room be illumined internally, and the darkness is dispelled. Thus it is when Truth is allowed entrance into human consciousness. The human mind, if it has been believing in error—in inharmonious, in evil, in sin or sickness—will find itself relieved of error as the truth about the allness and perfection of divine Principle breaks through the darkness. Mrs. Eddy puts it with splendid clarity when she writes on pages 474 and 475 of Science and Health: "Truth destroys falsity and error, for light and darkness cannot dwell together. Light extinguishes the darkness, and the Scripture declares that there is 'no night there.' To Truth there is no error,—all is Truth." Of the many phases of Truth which Christian Science has revealed, none is more wonderful than that Principle, infinite divine intelligence, knows no evil. How could Principle know that which has only a seeming existence? God could no more know of the existence of error than anyone could know that twice two are five. Twice two are four; and nothing can be true about twice two but that they make four. If a child be laboring under the erroneous belief that two and two make five, he is mentally in darkness with regard to the fact. Let him learn the truth about the simple arithmetical problem, and the darkness of ignorance disappears. He has gained something. The truth has destroyed the error on this simple point.

Christian Science shows that disease is mental, although it seems to be apparent upon a body. It shows how to detect the false mentality, how to uncover, that is, the false belief which appears to be manifest in some form or other. Acquaintance with the teaching of Christian Science shows it to be error, a lie, the belief that Truth can be absent, the darkness or nothingness of mortal mind. The truth about reality is understood, the truth that divine Principle is everpresent, and that there is no other real presence. This knowledge destroys the "falsity and error, for light and darkness cannot dwell together." And the destruction of error by the understanding of the presence of Truth is healing. The Psalmist who wrote the 91st Psalm trusted the truth because he knew its power. "He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust: his truth shall be thy shield and buckler." The Hebrew prophets recognized the goodness of God, and therefore trusted Truth. Thus Nahum declared: "The Lord is good, a stronghold in the day of trouble; and he knoweth them that trust in him." The realization of the spiritual fact that God "knoweth them that trust in Him" destroys the false belief that man can be separated from Principle, from good; and when a man who has been believing in sickness sees this clearly enough, he is healed. "Sickness is part of the error which Truth casts out. Error will not expel error. Christian Science is the law of Truth, which heals the sick on the basis of the one Mind, or God. It can heal in no other way, since the human, mortal mind so-called is not a healer, but causal being in disease." (Science and Health, p. 482).

Truth destroys error as light dispels darkness. But it has to be remembered that error is a negation, just as is darkness. Whenever a human being is in trouble, he should try to realize the truth as Christian Science reveals it, the truth about the everpresence and omnipotence of Truth. He should keep before him the facts of divine being, striving to realize the utter unreality of all error. As he succeeds in doing so, the truth destroys the error. In obeying the command of Jesus the Christ he will receive the promised reward: "But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness;

and all these things shall be added unto you." Man, the image and likeness of God, is not separate from God. Man is governed by divine Principle. Love protects him, and hate touches him not. Spirit sustains him; and Truth is everpresent to destroy every error of material sense which would seek to suggest itself as reality. How can this be more fully realized by humanity? By greater spiritual understanding which results from steadfast obedience and conformity to Principle.

rents of snow-water that gush their gutters and spread the mud in fan shapes over them. Wherever you stand you cannot get away from the rushing and trickling and rilling. The whole frozen strength of winter is breaking up in a wealth of life-giving waters.

There is a neglected looking time for the fields just after the snow goes. The snow patches recede and leave the soaked grass covered with odds and ends of loose sticks and roots and untidy webs of cobwebs. The dead

Those Dancing Daffodils

There are three fields where daffodils are found:
The grass is dotted blue-gray with their leaves;
Their nodding beauty shakes along the ground
Up to a fir-clump shutting out the eaves



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the director and secretary of the Victoria and Albert Museum

"Reaping by Moonlight," by George Clausen

A Discourse on Picture-Making

This building up of a picture by its effect is, as it were, the material part of the painter's problem, and the direction of study can be indicated; but the governing design and action must first have been imagined, and for a picture it must be imagined in light and shade. For a design that is fine in line and arrangement only, may be contradicted or neutralized by the arrangement of its color; or, on the other hand, a picture which is effective as a color scheme may be poor when reduced to its elements of line. One cannot, I think, give any directions for design; things may be pointed out, as that absolute symmetry or repetition in figures is not pleasing (this is probably because the mind recognizes that no two people think or act alike), or that equal spaces are not pleasant to the eye, or that a principal object should not be exactly in the center, and so on; but one learns these things from the study of pictures. One method, for instance, of calling attention to the central point of a picture may be seen in the drawing of Bassano's, where lines, like parts of concentric circles, surround the central point; another method is by lines converging to the center of interest, as may be seen in the sketch by Tintoret, and in Mr. Watts' picture of "Cain" in the Diploma Gallery, where the arms of the angels all point down to the figure of Cain. And one may frequently trace these two sets of lines combined, in a picture; so that it is roughly speaking—like a spider's web, as in Claude's picture of the embarkation of the Queen of Sheba. But these things are, it seems to me, done instinctively, rather than consciously. . . . And if the painter knows, or can imagine, the true action of his figures, as Raphael, or Rembrandt, or Millet did; if he can see his picture in his mind, and enter into the emotion and spirit of it, the lines will be on the way to. One may go through the splendid series of pictures painted by Mr. Watts, but no rules can furnish us with the secret of their fine composition; there is no limit to the variety of his inventions, and yet they are all his: one can only say that this was how he imagined such an idea, that he felt it should be expressed in such a way. One can say no more of Michelangelo, of Rembrandt, or of Raphael.—From "Aims and Ideals in Art," by G. Clausen, R.A.

The Early Northern Spring

April 3—Last night the river "went out." We were so used all winter, to its sleeping whiteness, that it seemed as unlikely to change as the outlines of the hills; then came a tumultuous week, and now it is a brown, strong, full-running stream, with swirls and whirlpools of lastening current all over its wide surface. These are indescribable days. The air is sweet with wet bark and melting snow and newly-uncovered earth. The lesser streams are rushing and roaring through the woods. There are little clear, dark, foam-topped pools under all the spouts, and bright drops falling from rocks and roofs, where there were icicles so lately, and the roads endure miniature floods, from the tor-

leaves lie limp and dank, and are of lovely colors, soft browns and umbers, ash-grays and ash-purples; but in the midst of this waste the ponds are all awake—dimpling water, tender and alive—and their bright blue is a new wonder after our winter world of white and brown and gray.

Robins came yesterday. Their crisp voices woke us with a start, after the winter silence. They were busy all over the lawn, and nearly a week ago we heard the first blue-birds and meadow-larks.

The fir-boughs that were barked about the house last fall, for warmth, must be burned, and bonfires are being lighted all about the fields and gardens. They blaze up into a crackling roar of burning brush, and the smoke comes pouring and creaming out in thick, white currents. The clean, hilarious smell spreads everywhere, the touch of it clings to our hair and clothing. . . .

April 10—There is a general warming and yellowing of twigs. The elm tops are growing feathery and show a warm brown, and a crimson-coral mist begins to flush the low-lying woods, where the swamp maples are in flower. Pussy-willows are as thick on their twigs as drops after a rain, and as silvery. You would say at first that nothing had changed in the main forest. The brown aisles and dark hollows seem the same, but no; fringed about the openings and coverts along the borders the birch and alder catkins are in flower. They are powdery and gold-colored, and overhead they dangle like the tails of little fairy sheep against the sky. . . .

Now at dusk comes the first silvery evening whistlings of the peepers. If a cloud passes over the sun, even as early as three in the afternoon, they start up as if at a signal, all together, and as the sun shines out again fall instantly silent.

May 3—All this time the green has been spreading and spreading through the pastures till now it clothes them, and the dandelions are scattered over them like a kindly largesse.—Rosalind Richards, "A Northern Countryside."

In the dewy morn of an April day, When the traveler lingers along the way,
When the sod is sprinkled with tender green
Where rivulets water the earth, unseen,
When the floating fringe on the maple's crest
Rivals the tulip's crimson vest,
And the budding leaves of the birch trees throw
A trembling shade on the turf below,
When my flower awakes from its dreamy rest
And yields its lips to the sweet south-west,
Then, in those beautiful days of spring,
With hearts as light as the wild-bird's wing,
Flinging their tasks and their toys aside,
Gay little groups through the wood-paths glide,
Peeping and peering among the trees
As they scent its breath on the passing breeze;
Hunting about, among lighens gray,
And the tangled masses beside the way,
Till they catch the glance of its quiet eye,
Like light that breaks through a cloudy sky.
—Sarah Helen Whitman.

Of an old farm where always the wind grieves
High in the fir boughs, moaning;
people call
This farm The Roughs, but some call it
the Poor Maid's Hall.

There, when the first green shoots of tender corn
Show on the plow; when the first drift of white
Stars the black branches of the spiky thorn.
And afternoons are warm and evenings light,
The shivering daffodils do take delight,
Shaking beside the brook, and grass comes green,
And blue dog-violets come and glisten celandine.

And there the pickers come, picking for town
Those dancing daffodils. . . .
—From "The Daffodil Fields," by John Masefield.

America and England

The War of Independence was virtually a second English civil war. The ruin of the American cause would have been also the ruin of the constitutional cause in England; and a patriotic Englishman may rever the memory of Patrick Henry and George Washington not less justly than the patriotic American.—John Morley, on Burke.

The Law of Nations
In the law of nations every nation is just so much interested as every citizen in the laws of his country.—Daniel Webster.

A Quaint By-Street on Beacon Hill

How an Acorn came to be a connecting link between a Willow and a Cedar is not explained, but so it is in the Beacon Hill scheme of streets; though, for that matter, the little street seems more like a happen-so than a thing planned. One side of it is lined by the brick retaining wall of the back yards of Mount Vernon Street residences, topped by wooden palings, its monotony relieved by tradesmen's delivery doors. On the other side marches a row of narrow brick houses, which, with their dented and blistered doors, painted a glossy rich green in white frames, with shining brass knockers and knobs, and tidy foot-scrappers on the doorstones, present a prim and inviting front to the street. A chance glimpse through one of the low windows reveals a colonial-looking interior quite in keeping. In summer the yards across the way offer greenery of a city sort to the front windows of Acorn Street, and the upper windows have a fair range of outlook.

The footscrapers are useful on an icy day when a pedestrian chances upon Acorn Street from the Willow Street end, and essays the steep descent, keeping close to the house-front walls so as to have something to touch; each of them providing a means of check to any involuntary haste, and giving one a continuous sense of arriving from point to point, until the whole street, one block in length, is triumphantly traveled. And then one discovers that this was the proper end to have entered, as the street sign shows. Indeed, one might have guessed as much, back there at the top, for the upper end has a "private way" sign, with the usual words

added, intimating that the city washes its hands of you—in terms of a damage suit—if you enter there.

Acorn Street is one of those pleasant instances where a street "came back." People who have known it for a generation or more recollect it first in a state of well-being, a street of homes and agreeable neighborhood courtesies. Then it fell for a time upon squalid days and undesirable. Now, once more, it is a quaint, attractive home place, right in the heart of the older Boston.

a long seaside quarter of wooden houses more tumble-down and unpainted than I remembered wooden houses could be, and dusty little gardens, and glimpses of a wide blue water through ruinous masonry, and people as out-at-elbow and down-at-the heel as their houses. . . .

I have never forgotten. . . . I have successive experiences seem to dull the impression—that abysmal drop from the general European level of spruceness and solidity. Yet Stamboul, if you belong to the same race of men as I, has a way of rehabilitating herself in your eyes, perhaps even of making you adopt her point of view. Not that I shall try to gloss over her case. Stamboul is not for the race of men that must have trimness, smoothness, regularity, and modern conveniences, and the latest amusements. She has ambitions in that direction. . . . But there is still enough of the old Stamboul left to leave the new, it is very bumpy to drive over, it is ill-painted and out of repair. It is somewhat intermittently served by the scavenger. Its geography is almost past finding out, for no true map of it, in this year of grace 1914, as yet exists, and no man knows his street or number. What he knows is the fountain . . . near which he lives, and the quarter in which both are situated, named perhaps Coral, or Thick Beard, or Eats No Meat, or Sees Not Day; and it remains for you to find that quarter and that fountain. Nevertheless, if you belong to the race of men that is amused by such things, that is curious about the ways and thoughts of other men and feels under no responsibility to change them, that can see happy arrangements of light and shade, of form and color, without having them pointed out and in very common materials, that is not repelled by things which look old and out of order, that is even attracted by things which do look so and therefore have a mellowness of tone and a richness of association—if you belong to this race of men you will like Stamboul, and the chances are that you will like it very much.—From "Constantinople Old and New," by H. C. Dwight.

Above the Town

Above the town a monstrous wheel is turning
With glowing spokes of red,
Low in the west its fiery axle burning;
And, lost amid the spaces overhead,
A vague white moth the moon is fluttering.

Above the town an azure sea is flowing,
'Mid long peninsulas of shining sand,
From opal unto pearl the moon is growing
Dropped like a shell upon the changing strand. . . .
—Richard le Gallienne.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$3.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	..... 3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	..... 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and French	
Cloth	.....\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and German	
Cloth	.....\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	..... 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as Second-Class Matter for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$9.00
Three Months, \$2.25
One Month, .75c
Single copies 3 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES
EUROPEAN: Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 621-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
SOUTHERN: 505 Cass Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 313-315 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.
CANADIAN: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALASIAN: 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
SOUTH AFRICAN: Guardian Buildings, Adelaide Street, Capetown.

ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York City, 21 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City, 711A Commerce Bldg.
San Francisco, 313-315 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Los Angeles, 1107 Story Bldg.
Seattle, 610 Joshua Green Bldg.
London, Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, THE HERALD FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, LE HERALD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Evolution of Unrest

THE European situation is so complicated that it is difficult to be sure of anything except the complications; the news is also so unreliable that it is equally difficult to be sure of anything except the uncertainty of the information from which any deduction may be made. Certain facts are, however, perfectly clear. First, that the revolution in Germany and the advance of the Reichswehr into the Ruhr Basin has caused the French Government to issue preliminary orders for the occupation of such important cities as Hamburg, Frankfurt, Darmstadt, and Hanau; second, that the new Danish ministry has suddenly collapsed, with the result that it is difficult to foresee what may immediately happen at Copenhagen; and, third, that the situation in Ireland, even though the Easter revolution has not taken place, is growing more lawless every day.

All these things are, unquestionably, part of the unrest which is disturbing the whole world, and which the reader of the signs of the times ought to be able to translate from material phenomena into those mental operations caused by the upsetting of the old standards of law and order in the great war, as well as by the undermining of the old social conditions which existed before Germany made her great decision. Roughly speaking, what is taking place today is the result of what has taken place during the last five and a half years. There never was a moment when the old conditions seemed outwardly more secure than in the mid-summer of 1914. The great powers of Europe, like the great Republic in the West, were enjoying apparently secure prosperity. Money had never been more plentiful, for those who had it, nor had the luxury of the wealthy classes ever approached so high a standard in the previous history of the world. In the Roman Empire, before the Decline, there was a condition of luxury, it is true, almost inconceivable even today. The ruins of the baths of Caracalla, or those of the Villa of Hadrian, near Tivoli, combined with a description of a supper in the house of Lucullus, may give some idea of what this luxury must then have amounted to, but it was the luxury of the very few, into whose hands the power and wealth of the peninsula had passed. In the year 1914 this luxury had spread to a whole vast class, with the result that the mutterings of the discontent of a proletariat, no longer held down as was the Roman plebeian, but armed with the modern franchise, was heard from the great city on the Tiber itself to the Golden Gate, as well as from the ice-bound Neva to Yarra Bank under the Southern Cross.

Into the midst of this scene of luxury was precipitated one summer afternoon the great war. Now the great war worked most curiously on the human mind. It brought out an extraordinary manifestation of patriotism, not to say of chauvinism, simultaneously with an extraordinary realization of self-sacrifice and a determination to make a better world. The chauvinism burnt itself out in the agony of the battlefield, the patriotism slowly began to assume a different form, but the realization of the power of good endured to shake the very foundations of the social system, for when laborers and professors, trades unionists and aristocrats were fighting side by side in the trenches, a man began to appear a man for all that, and the great law of caste in the social order was violently questioned, whether in Moscow or in Benares.

As the war went on there came the crash of revolution in Russia, followed by revolution in Germany, in Austria, and in Hungary. It was, for the moment at any rate, the hour of the underworld. Things were done which were almost unspeakable, before a society, whose very growth had been stayed upon the existence of this underworld, exerted something of its old control of law and order, and again established a semblance of decent government. This orgy of the underworld was, it is true, only the manifestation of the temporary triumph of the extremist. But it did not in the least destroy the unrest of the great mass of released human thought. In every country in the world, the returning soldier, who before had frequently scarcely moved beyond the limits of his own town or village, brought back with him a larger view of life, a demand for a greater freedom and an enlarged opportunity, and a determination never again to accept the conditions from which he had found unexpected relief. It is this feeling, apparently, all round the world, which is the real root of the unrest of today, and not some local squabble as to wages or hours, or some petty dispute as to special privileges. This fundamental feeling of unrest creates, in turn, a political atmosphere so highly charged that in it nearly anything becomes a possibility. Thus, a revolution is threatened in one of the most democratic of countries, the little Kingdom of Denmark; thus, the advance of the Reichswehr into the Ruhr Basin rouses angry doubts and questionings; and thus, the powder barrel of the British Commonwealth splutters under the effort of the Sinn Fein to push a match into it.

The conditions are not remarkably different from those which have followed previous wars, but they are different in this respect that their area is enormously increased. The spirit of unrest showed itself, a century ago, in the burning of hayricks and in isolated robberies with violence. Today, it is towns which the unruly attempt to set on fire, and the robberies with violence are manifested in political revolts under arms. This being so, it is obvious that the remedies must be commensurate with the conditions. A city fire cannot be extinguished with a bucket of water, nor can a social revolt in a nation be disposed of by an increase of wages accompanied by an increase of prices. Everywhere people are beginning to question what goes on in their midst, instead of accepting it, as in the past, as inevitable. The gov-

ernments, in plain English, have got to make up their minds as to what righteous government really is, and to carry their decisions out along broad and truly comprehensive lines. The old class prejudices must be cast aside, the heartless dogmas of the "dismal science" exchanged for ideals at once humane and generous, above all, the world must learn that the only way to be right is to do right, and that saying one thing and doing something contrary to it is simply a disobedience to Principle, which, wherever it occurs, is bound to run the ship of state upon the rocks. Either society is going to accept the facts it cannot twist to its liking, or else Principle will overturn, and overturn, and overturn until the government of right is established.

Mr. Hoover's Candidacy

PROBABLY NO ONE who has watched the trend of political affairs in the United States during recent months was greatly surprised when the announcement was made by Mr. Hoover that, under certain specified conditions, he would consent to become a candidate, on the Republican ticket, for the presidency. Likewise, there is little surprise that this announcement is looked upon with displeasure by many of the self-styled leaders of both the Democratic and Republican parties. Those who know Mr. Hoover perhaps never labored under the delusion that his candidacy, if made possible by his own declaration, would be regarded favorably by the so-called stalwart element in the Republican Party. Equally, perhaps, those Democratic politicians who claimed to see in Mr. Hoover, should he be able or willing to qualify as a Democrat, a possible constructive leader of their forces, may naturally turn against him, even to the point of attempting to discredit his ability as an executive, now that he has openly allied himself with the "enemy."

Without attempting to discuss or appraise Mr. Hoover's qualifications as a possible Chief Executive, or his availability or non-availability as a partisan candidate for the presidency, and without feeling or expressing any undue anxiety concerning the wishes of so-called party leaders of either political faith, it may be said that the fact has been apparent for some time that a growing disposition is being manifested by the American people to see to it that their wishes are regarded by both of the national conventions of 1920 in the selection of presidential candidates. It is not even intimated, for the purpose of this discussion of the situation, that Mr. Hoover may prove to be the choice of the people who admit or claim an alliance with either of the two principal political organizations. The present hour is too soon after the admission by him that he would consent to become the Republican candidate to take anything like an estimate of his possible popular strength. It does not, however, seem to be too early for those politicians who oppose him to estimate his possible weaknesses. With a frankness and outspokenness worthy a better cause, some senators and representatives in Congress have volunteered to undertake the task of "laughing Mr. Hoover out of court." Lacking, as he is, in what they profess to regard as the simon-pure blown-in-the-bottle brand of intense partisanship, these critics announce their conclusion that he will not be acceptable. About the worst charge made by the Democrats seems to be that Mr. Hoover, given the opportunity, failed or refused to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with the Democratic Party. Mr. Hoover has made it quite plain why he did not declare his ready adherence to the Democratic organization and to the Wilson organization. His reasons are that he has never been a Democrat, and that he is not now a Democrat. Furthermore, he takes a view of the League of Nations issue which does not at all accord with that declared by President Wilson and which some of the Democratic leaders, at least, seem determined to incorporate as a plank in their national platform. The Administration plan is for the ratification of the Peace Treaty without material amendment, by means of reservations to the League covenants.

But Mr. Hoover makes it clear that the objects of peace can be attained and safeguarded only by a league of nations, and he expresses the view that "it is the transcendent service of the Republican Party to settle a league to give us these national protections." By these "national protections" he means, he says, the right of veto, under the Treaty, to "solve our own domestic problems, such as the size of our armaments, reduction in taxation, and the prevention of agricultural and industrial depression and consequent unemployment." These, he declares, are dependent upon stability abroad and upon access to the world's markets. "No one," he says, "should be able to dictate the policies of great parties, yet every man and woman has a right to decide what issue and measure he will support."

Possibly it is in the declaration last quoted that Mr. Hoover, intentionally or otherwise, lays down the gage of battle and outlines the issue which promises, after all, to be the great issue in the present campaign. The politicians appear to be willing to accept this issue if they are permitted to regard it as quixotic merely. They are quite ready, seemingly, to let every idealist have his way for the moment. Have they not seen idealists rise up to rule popularly for a day or a season, only to fall beneath the ponderous "steam roller," the juggernaut of blind partisanship? Tradition teaches that they must continue to fall thus, and traditions of the kind one likes to believe in are satisfying, though sometimes misleading. Many traditions have been discarded and discredited within recent months, simply because conditions and circumstances have altered the viewpoint of the people of all the world. Possibly Mr. Hoover is a sufficiently keen observer to discover that the viewpoint of the American people may have changed. This fact has been apparent to those perhaps less astute than he. It may be that his vision is reflected in the single clause, "No one should be able to dictate the policies of great parties."

Industrial Latitude and Cooperation

AMID the recurrent evidences of industrial unrest and conflicting views there are, here and there in the United States, evidences of a better understanding and a realization that employers and employed must manage to work

together. This trend is discernible in the more general aspect as well as in specific instances. The development in this direction has, in its earlier stages, been slow enough, but, with even a few object lessons of the right sort, far more rapid progress toward right relations in industry may confidently be expected. Especially well balanced and apparently practicable, as well as complete in its aims and outline, is a plan recently approved by the directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland, Ohio, as a basis for proper industrial relations in that progressive city. Apparently men of exceptional ability, among both employers and employed, have joined in working out this plan, and are united in the committee, numbering twenty-seven, which has it in charge.

Certain encouraging qualities of this Cleveland undertaking are at once noticeable, foremost of which are the latitude contemplated and the element of cooperation clearly regarded as essential. As would certainly be expected, in any intelligent industrial harmonization project launched today, public opinion is counted on to be the final arbiter in serious possible disputes. Moreover, there is much to indicate that in the Cleveland experiment no effort is made to dodge issues, or to ignore unpleasant possibilities. Indeed, there is an all-aroundness about the character of the proposition that engenders hope of success. A sound and intelligent concept of the needs and conditions of the time, and of the duties which they impose on industry, is indicated by the points on which emphasis is laid. At the outset it is acknowledged that the public interest requires increased production as a prime factor in reducing commodity prices, and it is declared that profits, wages, hours, and working conditions should be regulated by this requirement. Censure is therefore directed toward those employees who may intentionally restrict individual output in order to create an artificial scarcity of labor as a means of increasing wages or continuity of employment, or of equalizing the productivity and wages of workers having different degrees of ability. At the same time, employers are enjoined not to restrict production to create an artificial scarcity of goods in order to increase prices, or to put into practice production methods that prove hurtful to employees.

It will appeal to a genuine sense of fair play that, in dealing with the subject of wages, the committee declares that consideration should be given to such factors as the cost of living, opportunity to advance the standard of living, savings, loyalty, productivity, initiative and individual skill, the nature and hazard of the work, importance of the work performed, and continuity of employment. There is also recognition of the importance of the worker having adequate time for recreation, home life, and self-development. Overtime is discouraged, but where the nature of the work makes it necessary, it is held that there should be extra compensation. Collective bargaining is given a place in the program, although it is spoken of as "representative negotiations," and is defined as covering questions of hours, wages, and all other matters properly affecting the relationship between employer and employee. It is plainly stipulated, however, that "freedom of contract of employment must never be impaired," and it is asserted that employers "should not discriminate in the employment or discharge of employees on the ground that they are, or are not, members of trade or labor unions." It is stated, furthermore, that nothing is intended to prevent agreements to maintain a "closed union or a closed non-union shop or department, where both parties desire such an arrangement."

As one might suppose, in the case of such an organization, a firm stand is taken against anything in the nature of "direct action," while what appears to be a straight course is mapped out to meet reasonable demands of Labor in a manner compatible with self-respect. "Violence, intimidation, ostracism, humiliation, cannot," it is declared, "be tolerated in labor relations, on the part of either employee or employer." Yet it is frankly admitted and maintained that "the right to strike and the employer's right to lockout his employees are both necessary to the public's right to service." As a practical proposition coming from a great organization presumably representing more especially the capitalistic and employing elements of the public, this plan seems at least to represent a further step toward the united effort so urgently needed.

Grindelwald in Spring

TO SOME people there is a curious fascination about visiting a great holiday resort "out of season." In the season there are always certain things to do and certain places to see, and every one, in the words of the popular song, "is doing it." Out of season, it is rather like exploring a new country, and there is just a suspicion of adventure about the enterprise. It is almost too early to do something, but not quite; or it is almost too late to do something, yet is there ever just a possibility of being able to do it. Now Grindelwald, it is true, is never very long out of season. For, as soon as the snow is down, the winter people begin to make their way toward the little valley in the Bernese Oberland from the ends of the earth, and there, week after week, and month after month, in successive bands, they do all the wonderful things for which Switzerland in winter is famous. They vanish again with the snow, or rather somewhat before it; and, by the time the warm midday sun and soft winds, blowing up the valley, begin really to melt the snow, which has lain all winter on the little straggling street leading up to the Schwarz Adler, the winter people are all up and away.

Then follow two or three months of great quiet in the valley, months of wonderful changes and astounding transformations. But when the snow has vanished from off the mountain sides, right up to the line beyond which it never vanishes, the summer people begin to come. They find everything ready for them, and they and Grindelwald settle down to another long period of holiday making.

There are always some few, however, who find themselves very joyfully in Grindelwald, "in between whiles." They are generally people who are not in a great hurry, who have not come there to do the greatest amount of bob-sleighing or the greatest amount of mountain climbing possible in a given time. They are people for whom

there is a special interest in seeing just how Grindelwald really lives, who find a special joy in being "behind the scenes," and in seeing the wonderful change from winter to summer in the process of making. To find the full measure of joy in it all these people must, of course, be interested in the things Grindelwald is interested in. They must be able to rejoice with Grindelwald on that first mild morning in March, or early April, when all the valley takes down its storm windows, and hangs its feather beds out on the ledges; when the melting snow waters run in joyous rivers along the roadsides; whilst on every bare patch the grass shows up already green; and the crocus and gentian seem to blossom over night.

Then they must be prepared to take the rough with the smooth, these people. For there will be wild days, too, days of swirling rain and lowering clouds, of mist hiding the bulk of the giant mountains, and drifting over the great glaciers; days of such apparent contrariness as to seem to preclude all possibility of repair for weeks to come. And then, early next morning, with the first light—what? Why, a cloudless sky, maybe, and a little thereafter, the sun rising in much glory above the shoulder of the Wengern Alp, flooding with light a valley all green and gold and pink with blossom.

Editorial Notes

WHEN General Wood's platform declares for "a national department of public health, at its head a medical man who shall be a member of the Cabinet," it sounds as if health were almost to be secured by something akin to process of law. The question in the matter, however, is the same question that might be asked in connection with another Wood declaration reading: "More friendship and a square deal between Capital and Labor; Capital to pay well, Labor to work well; each to be fair toward the other." Even if these declarations are followed out, what guarantee do they contain that the public will get its proper consideration?

THE left-hand drive as the rule of the road may soon vanish from the North American Continent. Hitherto it has clung tenaciously to some parts of eastern Canada and to British Columbia as a survival of a custom still prevailing in England and in parts of Italy. But British Columbia, with the exception of Vancouver Island, will adopt the right-hand drive in July next. The urgent need of a uniform system may compel even England to abandon a rule which is a picturesque historical survival. Probably from time immemorial men on foot or horseback approached one another to the left. They could thereby shake hands while they kept their weapons out of the reach of hostile hands. When vehicles came into vogue, the driver sat on the right of the seat the better to guard against too close contiguity of the passing wheels. The armed man has gone, but until men are ambidextrous there doubtless will be those who will gird against the drive to the right.

THE international success of Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" apparently has given theatrical producers courage to experiment again with the biographical drama. "Rossini" is a recent French offering, with no less famous a player than Sarah Bernhardt in the rôle of the composer's mother. Mr. Drinkwater's "Cromwell" is on one British producer's program, and an American impresario proposes soon to produce plays having Byron and Whistler as their central characters. One memorable scenic element in the Whistler piece, surely, will be a representation of that famous room, decorated by the painter, in one of his harmonies—this time in yellow and white.

THAT new Constitutional Liberty League in Massachusetts, which aims to teach "the evils and dangers of national prohibition," has an official board that is said to be made up in part of architects, by virtue, perhaps, of such names as those of Ralph Adams Cram and R. Clifton Sturgis. But the preponderance of interest, whatever it really is, appears to be represented by lawyers and real estate operators. At least, their names are most numerous in the list.

IN CONNECTION with the influences which are tending to bring down prices in the United States, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston is of the opinion that the cancellation of foreign orders and the increase of imports from Europe will help considerably. The break in the foreign exchange may not, perhaps, be such a bad thing after all, besides encouraging European industries to get going again, it helps to make the dollar go a bit further.

THAT was a significant news item from Pittsburgh the other day, showing that 60,437 deeds and mortgages were filed in the year 1919 as against only 31,395 in 1915. Evidently more steel workers and coal miners are buying houses now than were buying them a few years ago. Of course they have been getting more money to buy with, of late; but would so many of them have found opportunity to put it into real estate if one of the principal ways of wasting money had not been recently closed?

NEWS from Constantinople is to the effect that President Wilson's note to the Allies, intimating that the Turks must get out of Europe, came as a shock to all Turkish parties. The idea of the "unspeakable Turk" being shocked is, to put it mildly, rather amusing. One can almost picture the soft-hearted Turk bursting into tears when he is told that he really must stop massacring the Armenians.

SINN FEIN may refute charges that it is a desperate organization, but it cannot deny the allegation that it is humorous. Instance one of its most recent capers. On the Liffey, a vessel was being launched. From the stern of the ship the British ensign was flying. Just as soon as the steamer took to the water the British ensign was removed and a Sinn Fein flag was hoisted in its place!

THERE seems to be a movement under way in some of the large cities of the United States to raise the water rates. Although this movement comes after the establishment of national prohibition, it does not come because of that establishment.